

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 21

Section 1

July 26, 1932.

FURLOUGH PLANS

The press today says: "The five-day week yesterday made an opening wedge in the Federal service, one Government department and one small independent establishment adopting the plan. The Labor Department went on a straight five-day week basis. The National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics instituted a five-day week for 30 weeks, allowing accumulated leave the remainder of the year...."

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

An A. P. dispatch today from Ottawa reports: "The British Imperial Economic Conference got down to brass tacks yesterday when Canada laid before the other delegations her celebrated list of 8,000 import commodities which are expected to serve as the basis for her bargaining with the other powers of the empire. This list has been accepted as the key to important trade agreements likely to be drawn up between Canada and the United Kingdom to the possible detriment of the United States and other non-empire nations that trade with the dominion.

"One of the items on it is anthracite coal. This means that Canada is willing to increase its Empire importations of anthracite, which is now largely supplied by the United States. In 1931 the United States shipped in 2,230,000 tons, the only competitor being Wales, with 870,000 tons....

"Canada imports from the United States most of such raw materials as sugar, cotton, iron ore and coal, but 66 per cent of her total imports from below the border are manufactured goods, compared with 90 per cent of the total Canadian imports from the United Kingdom. Excluding imports of alcoholic beverages valued at \$40,000,000 annually, the average Canadian tariff against American imports is 14 per cent higher than against imports from the United Kingdom. At the general rate assessed on non-empire products, Canada in the fiscal year of 1931 would have collected \$29,000,000 customs on the products of the United Kingdom instead of the \$15,000,000 the Treasury received...."

IRISH TARIFFS

A Dublin dispatch today says: "Almost prohibitive duties on British products were levied by the Irish Free State last night, and simultaneously there was a development which aroused speculation as to whether negotiations to solve Anglo-Irish differences might be reopened.... The duties were levied with publication of a list of articles embraced in a special tariff bill passed by the Dail Eireann last week in retaliation against a 20 per cent tariff imposed by Great Britain. The British tariff was levied when the Free State defaulted in land annuities due the Bank of England. Of all the duties published yesterday only those on pigs, meat and potatoes will affect all countries. Against Great Britain was levied a 20 per cent ad valorem rate on iron and steel and their manufactures, cement and electrical apparatus. Heavy levies also are made on coal, pigs, meat, sausages and sugar products, and the importation of cheese is prohibited. The duties become effective today. In a number of cases the produce of Northern Ireland is excepted from the tariffs. The brief list of British articles affected virtually abolishes empire preferences so far as Britain is concerned."

Section 2

Agricultural Jared Van Wagenen, jr., a New York State farmer, writing under the title "A Farmer Counts His Blessings," in The Atlantic Monthly for July, says: "...In a general way it is true that it was always the best lands whose value was unreasonably inflated and where recent economic distress has been most acute. This is not to be construed as an indorsement of or plea for poor agricultural land. As a matter of fact, we still continue to farm millions of acres of so-called land that ought never to have been cleared in the first place, and should now be allowed to revert to the wilderness as rapidly as possible. Let it be said in passing, however, that this reversion process, before it is completed, does entail some very difficult social problems, such as the maintenance of the functions of church, school, and local government in regions which are almost but not quite abandoned. I count it as another of my blessings that in these uncertain times we farm folk have a job. It may not be a well-paid job, and many would insist that it is not a pleasant one; but at least it has the virtue of permanence. I am rather thrilled by the fact that, at a time when statisticians say that American business is operating at hardly more than 60 per cent of its normal rate, this great industry of which I am a part continues to carry on at about the same rate that has characterized it for a dozen years past. We have taken big wage cuts, and enforced economies have led to a small reduction of the labor force, but the hours have not been reduced and the total output is normal. When, a little later, we shall have the final estimates of agricultural production for 1931, we shall find that the American farmer has produced just about the same amount of wheat and corn and cotton and meats--and all the other things by which men live--as he did in the boom year of 1929. Values may have been cut in half, but--incurable optimists that we are--we still carry on and still hope for better things next year."

British The Medical Officer (London) for July 9 says: "Dr. Unemploy- G.C.M. M'Gonigle records that signs are beginning to manifest ment and themselves that the continued and increasing industrial depression is having an adverse effect upon the resisting powers to Malnu- disease of a large section of the community at Stockton-on-Tees, trition Yorkshire. He writes: 'The state of nutrition of those unfortunates who are compelled to exist on the unemployment benefit is below par. The probable effects of the reduction of the amount of this "dole" has been offset by a reduction in the price of some articles of food; but there is reason to fear that, if a rise in the cost of living occurs, many families will be brought below the subsistence level. In those cases in which the weekly rent amounts to nearly 40 per cent of the total income, the signs of malnutrition are most marked. There has been a reduction in the number of families desirous of becoming tenants of council houses, This fact does not constitute evidence that the housing shortage has been entirely met, that

the people are satisfied with their present homes, or that overcrowding has been exterminated, but simply means that the number of families who can afford to pay the rent of council houses is lower than was formerly the case.' Dr. M'Gonigle believes that individual families are moving from fairly satisfactory accommodation to less commodious apartments in order to save a shilling or two a week which can be used for the purchase of food."

Business Conditions The Federal Reserve Bulletin for July 25 says: "Industrial activity decreased further from May to June by somewhat more than the usual seasonal amount and there was a considerable reduction in factory employment and payrolls. The general level of commodity prices advanced between the middle of June and the middle of July, reflecting chiefly a rise in the prices of livestock and meats. Volume of industrial production, as measured by the board's seasonally adjusted index, declined from 60 per cent of the 1923-1925 average in May to 59 per cent in June. There were large decreases in output in the steel, coal, and meat-packing industries, while at automobile factories daily average production showed a smaller decline than is usual at this season, and at woolen mills activity increased contrary to seasonal tendency. Consumption of cotton by domestic mills showed the usual seasonal decline. At manufacturing establishments there was a further reduction of 3.6 per cent in number of employees and of 7.8 per cent in earnings between the middle of May and the middle of June. Decreases in employment were general, with the exception of the automobile and tobacco industries and of seasonally active industries, such as vegetable and fruit canning and the manufacture of ice cream. The largest decreases were in the steel, textile, chemical and machinery industries and at railway repair shops...."

Corn Outlets An editorial in The Michigan Farmer for July 9 says: "With the decline in the consumption of meat products the corn grower is needing new outlets for his grain. Chemists have found that corn sugar can be successfully used in the manufacture of condensed milk and also in the making of carbonated beverages. These two uses would give a possible demand for nearly forty million bushels of corn."

Denver's Milk Supply An editorial in The Pacific Dairy Review for July says: "At the request of the Colorado Dairymen's Cooperative, Inc., a meeting was called with Walter Scott, city milk inspector for Denver, Dr. H. L. Morency, city milk inspector for Boulder, and Walter Freeman, State dairy commissioner, to work out plans for an improvement campaign of the Denver milk supply. Resulting from this meeting, a survey is under way on the condition of each shipper's milk as received in Denver. It is hoped to work out, from the results of the survey and the records of the city health office of Denver, a definite program for milk improvement leading toward an increase in quality and a definite increase in consumption. The milk supply of Denver is good as a result of the work of Inspector Scott in the past nine years with the

city health office. Greater advancement can be hoped for with the closer cooperation of the producer, distributor, and city and State health and dairy officials."

Finnish
Cheese

Finnish Trade Review for June says: "The markets for Finnish cheese abroad were steady and relatively satisfactory for the greater part of the current year. Supplies were none too large and the demand would probably have assimilated all that could be produced if it had not been for the restrictions placed in various forms by a number of countries on imports. Thus sales to Germany could easily have been much larger than they were if currency had been available to buyers. As it was, shipments to that country declined, and ultimately, owing to increased offers to other countries, the markets in these countries weakened after having been comparatively firm for several months. The decline was not very large, but enough to make buyers chary and to check demand in the expectation of further reductions in price."

Russian

Lewellys F. Barker, M.D., Emeritus Professor of Medicine, Johns Hopkins University, writing under the title "Medical and Other Conditions in Soviet Russia" in The Scientific Monthly for July, says: "...Russia is making strong efforts to meet the situation by saving every kopeck possible for the development of great industrial plants and cooperative farms, and for the payment of experts and skilled workers imported from abroad; but even her leaders admit that she has poor transportation facilities, that there is much mismanagement, that there is still appalling waste, and that the quality of production is far from what is desired. It looks as though it would require two or three generations, at least, to bring society and industry up to standards anything like those of the West....A fourth view, attributed to Colonel Hugh L. Cooper, the distinguished American engineer who is supervising the building of the great dam upon the Dnieper River, which is to supply electrical power for the Ukraine, is believed by Mr. Brandt, of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, to be most in accord with the facts. Colonel Cooper, who has formed a close friendship with Stalin, is of the opinion that Stalin differs from Lenin in that he thinks the Soviet regime can succeed without world revolution and that her best course is to 'cultivate her own garden' and to avoid stirring up revolution in other countries. If this attitude should be maintained by Stalin and his successors, Colonel Cooper believes that, through the development of the heavy industries and through intensive cultivation by State and cooperative farms, Russia will not only survive, but will gradually reach a much higher state of wealth and of culture. During the period of her development, however, and as conditions gradually improve, there will be an increasing demand for comforts and luxuries, which Russia, herself, will not be able to supply. She ought, therefore, to afford a vast market for Western Europe and for America for at least two or three generations...."

Tuberculosis An editorial in Pennsylvania Farmer for July 23 says:
Free States "Two more States have been added to the list of those which have tested all their cattle for tuberculosis. On June 1. Idaho was declared a modified accredited area, and on July 1 North Dakota achieved a like distinction. Official testing began in Idaho in 1922, in North Dakota in 1918. Some 900,000 cattle were tested in the former State and about 2,900,000 in the latter. Infection was generally light, as it usually is in the sparsely populated regions. This makes eight States which are tentatively free of bovine tuberculosis, the others being North Carolina, Maine, Michigan, Indiana, Wisconsin and Ohio, named in the order of their achievement."

Section 3
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm July 25.--**Livestock:** Slaughter cattle, calves and
Products vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.75 to \$5.75; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4.40 to \$5; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 51 to 52¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 51 to 52¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 43 1/4 to 43 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 42 3/4 to 43¢; Chicago 48 to 48 3/4¢; St. Louis 48¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 48¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 43 to 44 3/4¢; Chicago 47 1/4 to 48 3/4¢; St. Louis 47 3/4 to 48¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 43 1/2 to 47 1/2¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 46 1/2 to 47 1/2¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 29 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 33 to 34¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 35 to 36¢; Chicago 32 3/4 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 3/4 to 33¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 32 to 33¢; Kansas City 33 1/2 to 35¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 17 1/2 to 17 3/4¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 3/4 to 17 3/4¢; Kansas City 15 1/2 to 17 1/2¢; Chicago 16 1/2 to 17 1/4¢; St. Louis 16 1/2 to 16 3/4¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 31 to 32¢; Chicago 30 to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed, Minneapolis 92 to 96¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities with f.o.b. sales \$1.25-\$1.50 at Eastern Shore Points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers 70¢ to 85¢

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in a few cities. New Mexico Salmon Meats \$2.25-\$2.50 in the East. Georgia Elberta peaches \$3-\$4 per six-basket crate, medium to large sizes, in terminal markets; Belles \$3.25-\$4 in New York City and \$2.35-\$2.60 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Hileys \$3-\$3.75 per bushel in eastern cities; sixes few \$2.25-\$2.50 f.o.b. Candor. New Jersey yellow onions 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sacks in consuming centers. Midwestern yellows 40¢-75¢ in city markets.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $18\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 91 score, 18¢; 90 score, $17\frac{3}{4}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 12 to 13¢; Young Americas, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to 20¢; Standards, $16\frac{1}{2}$ to 17¢; Rehandled Receipts, 15 to $15\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 2 points to 5.40¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 8.15¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 5.71¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange remained unchanged at 5.70¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 22

Section 1

July 27, 1932.

CHICAGO BOARD VOTES TO APPEAL A Chicago dispatch today states that the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade yesterday "voted unanimously to perfect the board's appeal of the grain commission's ruling that the board be suspended from futures trading for sixty days or accept as a clearing member the Farmers National Grain Corporation. It was voted to take the appeal as far through the courts as may be."

GRAIN GROUP TO SELL COFFEE A Chicago dispatch today states that the Grain Stabilization Corporation of the Federal Farm Board announced yesterday it was opening negotiations for sale of 8,250,000 pounds of the coffee obtained from trades of wheat in South America. The report says: "Bids on the first consignment of coffee for sale will be opened September 1, the corporation announced, and all coffee dealers were invited to submit bids. A sales plan, including cash deposit by bidders of \$1 for each 132-pound bag of coffee, was announced by the corporation."

FURLOUGH PLANS The movement for a five-day Federal work-week gained momentum yesterday, the United States Civil Service Commission and the Employees' Compensation Commission following the Labor Department lead, according to the press today.

POMERENE TO HEAD FINANCE BOARD President Hoover yesterday announced the appointment of Atlee Pomerene, former Democratic Senator from Ohio, as chairman of the board of directors of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Mr. Pomerene will succeed Eugene Meyer, who has held the joint positions of chairman of the corporation and Governor of the Federal Reserve Board. (Press, July 27.)

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE An A.P. dispatch today from Ottawa says: "Mobilization of the vast credit resources of the British Empire around the rallying point of a unified system of currency was the subject of numerous discussions yesterday as delegates to the British Imperial Economic Conference turned their attention to the problem of monetary readjustment. Sharing interest with this development was a threat against the oil trade carried on by United States interests with members of the British family of nations. Members of the committee on trade within the commonwealth who had heard inferential references to alleged price cutting by American oil companies were reported agreed that when large companies forced out small competitors by price slashing they were guilty of 'unfair trade practices.' The committee on monetary and financial affairs, which is directly charged with the study of the unified currency project, will hold its first meeting Thursday...."

Section 2

American Trade with Canada The total trade of Canada with the United States for the year ended March 31, 1932, amounted to only \$596,037,639, compared with \$1,384,130,218 in 1930. Imports were \$351,686,775, compared with \$847,442,037 in 1930 and exports were \$244,350,-864, compared with \$536,688,181. Imports of agricultural and vegetable products, chiefly fresh fruits, fresh vegetables, vegetable oils, raw rubber, raw tobacco and dried fruits, were valued at \$44,578,848 for the 1931-32 period. Imports of fibers and textiles, chiefly raw cottons and linters, raw silk, cotton products and cotton yarns, amounted to \$30,944,027. In round figures Canada imported \$14,000,000 in American animals and American animal products; \$81,000,000 in iron and iron products; \$27,000,000 in non-ferrous metals and their products; \$77,000,-000 in non-metallic minerals and their products; \$20,000,000 in chemicals and allied products, and \$30,000,000 of miscellaneous commodities. (N.Y. Times, July 26.)

Billboards on Highway The Holyoke, Mass., Transcript for July 23 says: "The billboard along the State and Federal highway is especially an affront because it manages to obtrude itself just where the landscape is most lovely. The billboard people have an eye to that themselves. If they would cover up dumps and the like the whole billboard system would not be so bad. The Women's clubs have done a great service to the country by getting after these billboards. Some States will not allow them along a public highway at all. Massachusetts does not permit them on State owned land and has run them off the Mohawk Trail altogether. They were a very real pest there. In New York State Col. F.S. Greene has determined to get rid of all billboards that are located near State highways. He has studied them and finds there are other than esthetic reasons for getting rid of the billboards. They distract motorists and so lead to accidents. A list of objectionable billboards is to be made. The advertiser using them will be asked to remove the boards...."

Business Conditions The Business Week for July 27 says: "Signs of slowly increasing activity, slight and scattered, but too widespread to be safely sniffed at, have begun to accumulate, following the freshening of business and financial sentiment since the outset of July....This may be somewhat surprising at this usually slack season, but every upturn from past depression depths has begun between May and September....Strengthening in commodity prices, steady and firm security markets, softening of long-term money rates, quickening of investment interest in new capital issues, increasing stability in business indicators, and a sharp unseasonal rise in construction contracts during the first half of this month have both reflected and fostered a more hopeful and active attitude toward the future among business and banking executives, for the first time in more than a year....As for political factors, the fundamentally favorable

influence of the reparations settlement and the five-months relief from legislative anxieties following adjournment of Congress are likely to offset the effect of further disturbances in Germany or the uncertainties and distractions of a violent but diverting presidential campaign....The potential force for business expansion implicit in the legislative accomplishments of the past congressional session is still largely unappreciated, but its powerful influence is likely to make itself felt in the next few months as industrial and financial initiative are aroused to the possibilities of its use."

Farm Pop-
ulation

Jared Van Wagenen, jr., a New York State farmer, writing under title "A Farmer Counts His Blessings" in The Atlantic Monthly for July, says: "...It seems to be in times like these that agriculture makes the best possible showing. The rural sociologist has long loved to expand upon the consequences growing out of a steadily declining rural population, and we folk on the spot have been rather disconcerted by the realization of what it must ultimately mean. It seems evident that temporarily the tide not only has been arrested, but is actually running in the other direction. In this old Northeast, at least, I think it can be shown that there are more people living in the country than there were two years ago. Here are two different happenings which indicate the trend. In a neighboring township is a rural-delivery mail route of about twenty-four miles which in past years has included some unoccupied farms and many vacant houses. This winter I am told that somebody is living in every habitable house. These are not people who have turned farmers or permanent country dwellers, but they represent folk who have moved to the country because rents are either nominal or free, and fuel is available at very little more than the labor of cutting. It is most unfortunate that we should have this sort of forced migration, but it indicates that in time of stress the country can take up considerable economic slack. Another example of how people are turning back toward the land is this. Very recently I talked at length with the president of one of our twelve Federal Land Banks. He told me that in these days, when there is every reason to suppose that no one would wish to buy anything,--least of all, perhaps, land,--there is really almost a flood of inquiries regarding farms. What it means is just this: that now a lot of people are taking stock of life, and have concluded that while there is very little money on the farm, there are always at least food and shelter and fuel. He also told me another thing from which I derived a good deal of satisfaction. He said that right now, in the period when agriculture is passing through this tremendous deflation, there are comparatively few defaulted payments. Somehow or other the great mass of borrowers are managing to dig up the money to pay their interest and amortization charges. This judgment was based on the bank's records concerning some twelve thousand different farm loans...."

Rural
Educa-
tion

Eight million boys and girls from the farms of this country, representing one-third of the Nation's public school children, are not receiving a fair deal in education, Professor Mabel Carney, of Teachers College, Columbia University, said July 20 in an address before Columbia Summer Session students. "All told, the country district spends only \$75 a year for the education of each child, while the city district is spending \$130 a year for each of its children," said Professor Carney. "The city district invests \$299 in school building for every child enrolled. The city youngster goes to a large, dignified brick building with a good library, radio, motion pictures and a big auditorium and gymnasium. The farm region invests only \$99 in buildings for each child, on the other hand. The trustees put in new seats, but the room is still heated by a stove and on the dark days of winter is till dingy, desolate and unkempt." Even in the matter of teachers the city child has a distinct advantage over the farm child, Dr. Carney said. City schools require four years' experience of their teachers and pay them well, while in the country institutions the teacher usually is merely a high school graduate, who has taken a six-months' normal school course, and is employed at the meager wage of \$750 a year, she explained. "To remedy this situation will require effort on the part of both farmers and city folks," she said. "Back of it all is the question of money. Most of the wealth of the Nation is in the large cities, even though it was originally produced in the country. Our fundamental need, therefore, is for increased systems of state aid." (N.Y. Herald-Tribune, July 21.)

Section 3

Department of
Agricul-
ture

An editorial in the New York Times for July 24 says: "Despite the financial plight of the farmer, the Department of Agriculture reports that last year he spent more money than ever before in wiring his buildings and buying electric labor-saving machinery. He paid the power companies \$46,187,000 for electricity. Today 1,000,000 farms--about 10 per cent of the total--are electrified. Dry as statistics are, they conjure up in this case a picture not of the plowman who homeward plods his weary way to greet a wife ready to drop with fatigue, but of an alert couple who have time to listen to the radio and see the latest film in town. Brooms and washboards give way to vacuum cleaners and washing machines and smoky kerosene lamps to an electric blaze. Water is pumped by the hundreds of gallons for the stock by the mere pressing of a button and feed is ground in a trice. Instead of blows of the axe the buzzing of an electric saw is heard in the woodsheds. Heaving on a rope to fill grain bins and haylofts is left to a motor. Hens work overtime at laying in electrically illuminated coops. Chickens hatched from electrically incubated eggs drink electrically warmed water and seek shelter not under motherly wings but under a less erratic electric brooder. Whether or not the sun shines, hay and alfalfa are dried electrically when they are ripe for

cutting. Even the soil is sometimes heated electrically. This transformation from muscle to motor is a matter of less than ten years and is due to something more than the natural spread of electricity....No one dreamed that electricity had so many farm uses. And now we are witnessing nothing less than a planned revolution which may be compared with that brought about by the introduction of the reaper and which is bound to have far-reaching social and economic effects."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm July 26.--Grain; No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis Products 52 1/8 to 53 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 52 1/8 to 53 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 44 to 44 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 44 to 44 1/4¢; Chicago 48 1/4 to 49 1/4¢; St. Louis 48 1/2¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 49¢; No.2 S.R. winter 44 to 45 1/2¢; Chicago 48 1/4 to 49 1/4¢; St. Louis 48 1/4 to 49¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 46 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 44 1/2 to 48 1/2¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 47 1/2 to 48 1/2¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 30 1/2 to 32 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 32 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 32 to 33¢; St. Louis 33¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 34 to 35¢; Chicago 32 1/2 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 1/2 to 32 3/4¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 32 to 34¢; Kansas City 32 1/2 to 34¢; Chicago 32 1/4¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 17 3/4 to 18 1/4¢; St. Louis 17 1/2 to 18¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 17 to 18¢; Kansas City 15 1/2 to 17 1/2¢; Chicago 16 3/4 to 17 1/4¢; St. Louis 16 1/2 to 16 3/4¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 31 to 32¢; Chicago 30 to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 93 to 97¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers, (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$4.90; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.85.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 18 1/2¢; 91 score, 18 1/4¢; 90 score, 18¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Single Daisies, 12 to 13¢; Young Americas, 12 1/2 to 13¢.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 21¢; Standards, 17 to 18¢; Rehandled Receipts, $15\frac{1}{2}$ to 16¢;

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 5 points to 5.45¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.91¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 5.77¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 5.75¢.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas sacked Cobblers 75¢-85¢ per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Arizona Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2-\$2.75 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. North Carolina Salmon Meats \$1.50-\$2.50 in the East. New Jersey yellow onions 50¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern cities. Midwestern yellows 40¢-80¢ in consuming centers. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, ranged \$3.50-\$4 per six-basket crate in terminal markets; Belles \$3.15-\$4 with f.o.b. sales \$2.50-\$2.65 at Macon. North Carolina Hileys \$3-\$4 in the East; medium size \$2.50 f.o.b. Candor. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 23

Section 1

July 28, 1932.

NEW BUSINESS GAINS

The press today presents evidences of industrial gains in many lines from several sections of the country. The improvements reported affect textiles, steel and iron and various manufactures.

STOCK MARKET PRICES

The New York Herald-Tribune today says: "Stock prices made the most aggressive sortie into higher levels yesterday since the beginning of the general advance on July 11, and volume of transactions was the greatest since June 3. The rise was paralleled by swiftly ascending quotations for bonds and grains....The heavy volume of business yesterday on a continued upward trend, according to some of the more optimistic, marked the obsequies of the late bear market. Some skepticism was voiced in other quarters, however, but the financial district was generally pervaded with a feeling of hope that the advance would continue until the market became stabilized in higher regions...."

ILLINOIS GETS RELIEF LOAN

The first loan to a State by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for immediate unemployment relief was granted yesterday to Illinois, which received \$3,000,000. Otherwise the State's relief funds would have been exhausted this month. The credit was made available from the fund of \$300,000,000 set up in the unemployment relief bill, to be dispensed by the Finance Corporation at its own discretion, subject only to the limitation that not more than 15 per cent of the total, or \$45,000,000, be loaned to any one State. Illinois has been counted among those States which are expected to request the maximum allotment. The money loaned to Illinois is assumed to be principally for the benefit of Chicago, the plight of which has become obvious, and is considered only a preliminary advance. Illinois will pay 3 per cent interest on the loan, which will be collected, if not otherwise repaid, through deductions from future Federal appropriations for road building aid in that State. (Press, July 28.)

AT THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

An Ottawa dispatch today says: "The dominions, negotiating jointly at the Imperial Economic Conference to present a united front program of demands to Great Britain, have reached their first agreement. It is on the question of butter exports to England. If the demands are granted by Great Britain, it will mean the United Kingdom will not only increase her present tariff of 10 per cent on butter from foreign countries, but will exclude absolutely about 40,000,000 pounds of butter now received annually from such non-empire countries, chiefly Denmark. New Zealand will be the chief beneficiary....In addition to the definitely known butter demands which the dominions have agreed upon, there were unconfirmed reports last night that Prime Minister Bennett of Canada, president of the conference, informed Stanley Baldwin, head of the British delegation, that Canada and Australia would demand a 5 per cent preference for their wheat in the British market. This is contrary to the British understanding of the dominions' wheat policy at this conference...."

Section 2

Business Comeback: Dr. F. O. Clements, before the recent convention of the American Society for Testing Materials, is quoted in Commerce and Finance for July 27 as having said: "Let no one doubt the ability of American business to stage a comeback. Most of the things that have hindered our vision have been removed. We must and will correct some of our glaring faults as a nation. A few years from now we will be engaged on projects not even thought of now. The imagination of the engineer will be needed to harness modern mechanism to higher ideals, resulting in expanded human life. The next ten-year period will see marked advances in: frozen foods, air conditioning of homes, electron tube developments of far-reaching importance, cheap magnesium, pipe-line extensions for conveyance of oil, gas, and perhaps even coal, the teletype development, vast improvements in radio and radio broadcasting, through highways, safer flying, synthetic products innumerable, more effective sources of power. Electification of railroads will go along at an unprecedented pace, for American railroads are not going out of business. The radio, the telephone and the automobile will continue to change the future of our civilization. Every new discovery, every fresh invention, is merely a starting point for a new industry. Life will be carried to new and higher planes. Our metal and mineral industries still have a great future; new alloys are coming fast--the surface only has been scratched. Veritable miracles will be performed by the chemist and the metallurgist. We are not approaching a saturation point in the fields of power and heat. There will be new things everywhere. You say, what about the machine age and unemployment? When I was born, one person in every twenty-three was employed industrially. In 1925, the population had grown five fold and one person out of every eleven was employed in industry. Improvement and invention do cause need of readjustment but they leave two opportunities for employment where one existed before...."

Financial Questions at Ottawa: An Ottawa dispatch July 27 says: "...One of the most active advocates of building up imperial credit cooperation through unified currency is J. F. Darling, director of the powerful Midland Bank of England, which presented the plan to the conference. 'It is a program of unity,' he said, 'that would create vast resources of new credit and would supply confidence that would make it useful. My proposal would not pin the pound or the Canadian dollar to any fixed level in relation to gold. It would simply establish the relation between them. Such unity, in fact, would tend to raise the value of the pound.' Mr. Darling acknowledged that his program would cause Canada some immediate loss, because Canada must make large payments in New York, but he expressed the belief that its ultimate benefits would be tremendous. He advocated organization of an empire super-bank which would create credit for all British countries

and would provide for transferring payments among them....Prime Minister R. B. Bennett repeatedly has expressed a desire to keep Canada on the gold standard in her foreign trade despite the Government ban on the private export of gold."

Georgia Forestry The Columbus, Georgia, Enquirer Sun for July 22 says: "The interest of Dr. Charles H. Herty in Georgia forestry is of inestimable worth to the State. Dr. Herty recently offered prizes amounting to \$175 to encourage work among teachers and students of forestry. A prize of \$100 goes to the school as a whole which does the best work, another prize of \$50 to the single student doing the best work and \$25 to the second best student in forestry. The Georgia Forestry Association also offers \$100 to the vocational teacher who does the most outstanding work in forestry. Dr. Herty sees great possibilities in the forests of Georgia. He made the discovery that white paper can be manufactured from Georgia pines and has, for some time, been directing a laboratory near Savannah which is perfecting the paper-making process. At the gathering of newspaper executives at Asheville this week, announcement was made that the experiment mill at Savannah would soon begin turning out paper, including news print, by the Herty process:...Dr. Herty knows that to meet the demands for pine for pulp forestry must be encouraged in the South, and he is doing everything possible to promote care of present forests and reforestation of untillable lands."

Improved Road Profits Manufacturers Record for July 21 says: "Public money expended for improved highways represents a capital investment that is 'self liquidating.' It is a productive expenditure in the final analysis. The building of good roads has been one of the Nation's greatest investments, and a profitable one. These facts were emphasized recently by T. H. Cutler, president of the American Road Builders Association, who shows that profits from improved highways are based on savings in transportation costs to the American people; on savings and increased comfort and convenience that more than equal the cost of such public construction. The profits from 700,000 miles of improved roads in the United States have been estimated as high as \$2,000,000,-000 annually. They represent the savings over what transportation would have cost over unimproved roads and streets. In addition our modern highways have been responsible largely for the great development of the motor vehicle industry and other industries that are dependent upon the automobile for their existence. The additional value of social contacts, educational and recreational advantages that the motor vehicle and good roads make possible are beyond estimation in dollars."

Living Cost In June, 1932, the cost of living of the workingman's family decreased 6.9 per cent as compared with the preceding December. The decreases, of course, varied as between the several groups of items. Food decreased 12.4 per cent, clothing

decreased 5.7 per cent, rent decreased 6.2 per cent, fuel and light decreased 6.5 per cent, housefurnishing goods decreased 8.2 per cent, and miscellaneous items decreased 1.6 per cent. As between June, 1931, and June, 1932, cost of living as a whole decreased 9.7 per cent. Food decreased 15.4 per cent, clothing decreased 12.5 per cent, rent decreased 10.0 per cent, fuel and light decreased 5.0 per cent, housefurnishing goods decreased 13.3 per cent, and miscellaneous items decreased 2.2 per cent. In the 2-year interval, June, 1930, to June, 1932, cost of living decreased 18.5 per cent. Food decreased 32.3 per cent, clothing decreased 19.6 per cent, rent decreased 14.6 per cent, fuel and light decreased 9.1 per cent, housefurnishing goods decreased 21.6 per cent, and miscellaneous items decreased 3.1 per cent. In the 3-year interval, June, 1929, to June, 1932, cost of living decreased 20.3 per cent. Food decreased 35.3 per cent, clothing decreased 20.8 per cent, rent decreased 16.9 per cent, fuel and light decreased 10.3 per cent, housefurnishing goods decreased 22.7 per cent, and miscellaneous items decreased 2.5 per cent. Cost of living as a whole for June, 1932, compared with December, 1917, being 4.7 per cent less than at that time. Food in June, 1932, was practically back to the 1913 price level, being only 0.1 per cent higher than at that time. The price level of the clothing group was only 6.5 per cent higher than in December, 1916. Rent and also fuel and light in June, 1932, compared with December, 1919, rent being 2.0 per cent higher and fuel and light 0.2 per cent higher than at that time. Housefurnishing goods was only 1.9 per cent higher than the price level in December, 1917. The miscellaneous group, because of the nature of the items included in it, does not show price changes as actively as do the other groups. This group increased steadily in price level to May, 1921, when it was 108.8 per cent higher than the base period, 1913. Since May, 1921, it has shown slight fluctuations, not amounting to more than 2 per cent between any two consecutive periods. The June, 1932, price level compared with that of June, 1920, being only 0.3 per cent higher than at that time.

Mortality The Department of Commerce announces that in the United States death registration area in 1930 there were 1,343,356 deaths, with a rate of 1,133.1 per 100,000 population. Deaths and rate for 1929 were 1,386,363 and 1,191.9, respectively. These rates are based on estimated populations of 118,560,800 in 1930 and 116,317,515 in 1929. The decrease in the mortality for the whole registration area of the United States is caused almost entirely by the great reduction in the number of deaths from influenza, from 64,853 in 1929 to 23,066 in 1930, for which respective rates were 55.5 and 19.5 per 100,000 population, and pneumonia (all forms) from 106,597 to 98,657 and rates from 91.6 to 83.2. Whooping-cough and diphtheria also decreased quite markedly, the former from 7,310 to 5,707 deaths and rates from 6.3 to 4.8, and the latter from 7,685 to 5,822 deaths, and rates

from 6.6 to 4.9. The only marked increases were caused by diseases of the heart, the number of deaths having increased from 245,244 in 1929 to 253,084 in 1930 and the death rate from 210.8 to 213.5 per 100,000 population; and cancer and other malignant tumors, deaths from 111,569 in 1929 to 115,265 in 1930 and the rate from 95.9 to 97.2.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

June 27.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring wheat* Minneapolis 53 5/8 to 54 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 52 5/8 to 54 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 45 1/2 to 46 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 45 to 46¢; Chicago 49 1/2 to 50¢; St. Louis 50 to 51 1/2¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 50 1/4 to 51 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Chicago 49 1/2 to 50¢; St. Louis 50 to 51 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 48 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 46 to 50¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 49 to 50¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 5/8 to 34 5/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 32 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 3/4 to 33¢; nominal; No.2 white corn Kansas City 32 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 33 to 33 1/2¢ nom.; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 34 to 35 1/2¢; Chicago 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2 nom.; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 33 to 34 1/2¢; Chicago 32 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 3/4¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 18 to 18 1/4¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 17 3/8 to 18 3/8¢; Kansas City 15 1/2 to 17 1/2 nominal; Chicago 16 3/4 to 17 3/4¢; St. Louis 16 3/4 to 17¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 31 to 32¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 93 1/2 to 97 1/2¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.75 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$6.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4.25 to \$5; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.75-\$2.15 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Eastern Shore points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers 75¢-90¢ per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. New Jersey yellow onions 60¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern yellows 35¢-75¢ in consuming centers. New Mexico Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$2

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

per standard 45s in Chicago. California stock \$2-\$2.25 in city markets with Honey Balls 75¢-90¢ f.o.b. at Brawley. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$200-\$300 bulk per car in New York City; 24-28 pounds \$75-\$135 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$3-\$3.75 per six-basket crate in the East; Belles \$2.75-\$3.75 in terminal markets; bushel baskets Belles \$2.30-\$2.60 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 13 points to 5.58¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.85¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 13 points to 5.90¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 12 points to 5.87¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 19¢; 91 score, 18 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 12 to 13¢; Young Americas, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 19 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 24

Section 1

July 29, 1932.

MILLER ON FINANCE BOARD

President Hoover yesterday completed the reorganization of the \$3,800,000,000 reconstruction corporation, naming Charles A. Miller, banker and lawyer, of Utica, N.Y., as the seventh member of its board of directors, according to the press today. Mr. Miller will be elected president of the corporation, filling the post left by Charles G. Dawes.

VITAMIN D ISOLATION

The New York Times today reports: "A process for the extraction of pure Vitamin D directly from cod liver oil has been perfected at Columbia University by Professor Theodore F. Zucker after ten years of research and experimentation, it was announced yesterday at the university. Dr. Zucker described his new process at a luncheon yesterday at the Newark Athletic Club, Newark, N.J., in the presence of health officials from several New York and New Jersey cities. The new Vitamin D concentrate now has been developed, it was said, in a form adaptable for incorporation in foods, particularly milk, and is odorless and tasteless. The new product differs materially in two respects from the commercial equivalents of Vitamin D now on the market. The latter products are artificial, being produced by exposing the organic substance ergosterol, found in ergot and yeast, to ultra-violet light. This irradiated ergosterol is a substance closely resembling Vitamin D, it has recently been found, and has the same ricket-preventing properties as the vitamin, but is not the vitamin itself. Dr. Zucker's process is the first to extract the natural vitamin from the cod liver oil. The extract is in liquid form. Columbia University has patented the process, it was revealed, the first time that such a step has been taken by the university...."

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

The Associated Press today reports from Ottawa: "Great Britain tactfully reminded her daughter nations at the Imperial Economic Conference yesterday that she had done her utmost to develop their trade, and asked them what they were going to do in return now that times are hard. The British position was set forth in a formal statement issued by Stanley Baldwin, head of the delegation from the United Kingdom. The heart of that statement was this paragraph: 'The representatives of the United Kingdom have put frankly and fully to the dominions the articles on which they desire to secure further advantages in dominion markets, and they will welcome from the dominions an equally full statement of the corresponding advantages they seek in the markets of Great Britain.'

"Mr. Baldwin emphasized that at present there are 2,750,000 unemployed persons in Britain. It is vital to the nation's physical existence, he said, to find adequate markets for the products of her highly industrialized system. Therefore anything tending to check the foreign exports of Britain must lessen her own purchasing power and thus impair the very markets on which the dominions largely depend for the sale of their own products...."

Section 2

Back to
Land
Move-
ments

An editorial in The News, Savannah, Ga., says: "The back-to-the-farm movement is all right for those who know how to farm, and for those, in addition, who have access to cash or credit enough to sustain them until a crop can be made and thus a living realized. But for many city families going back to the farm would be as tragic as coming to town was for the natural-born and lifelong trained farmer--even more so. The city man is far more helpless in the country than the countryman is in the city. The New Yorker, for example, is the most nearly perfect specimen of the provincial when he gets away from New York. The town man may sometimes think he knows how to farm; but making farming a real source of a living for himself and family is another thing and making farming pay may be an entirely different other thing altogether. For those who know how to farm--grow patches of truck, raise chickens, tend pigs, look after cows, plant general staple crops in season, farming is a source of independence, if those who know can be equipped with sufficient funds to obtain tools and livestock, fertilizers and rations, until the first returns--return....There is independence on the farm; there is food and shelter and fuel and a 'living,' a wholesome living, but the average unemployed families of the city might better consult safe advisors before they leave the city and hike to the farm lands in hope of making an immediate living."

Iowa
Prices

The Ottumwa, Iowa, Courier for July 22 says: "Reliable figures show that eastern concerns, mostly life insurance companies, own \$1,098,610,000 in mortgages on Iowa farms. The interest on this, figured at 6 per cent, is \$65,916,000. Two months ago thousands of Iowa farmers were wondering where this interest was coming from. Today, most of them know. They know it is coming from their hogs and cattle. The increase in the value of Iowa's hogs and cattle from early June to July 12 was \$154,030,000. The Iowa farmers can pay off that eastern interest, dollar for dollar, and have \$88,113,400 left over. It should be kept in mind that these figures indicate the increased value, not the total value of the livestock. Not all the hogs and cattle have been sold, of course, but the advance is 'chalked up' and will act as credit at the banks for those farmers who have not yet sold their livestock. With Iowa leading the way, the value, in better feeling throughout the country, is incalculable. But it is being turned into tangible results, too. Additional reports are being received daily of resumption of increased activities at many factories and industrial plants throughout the country...."

Kentucky
Tobacco
Survey

The Cincinnati Enquirer for July 23 says: "Decision of the Kentucky Tax Commission to survey the commonwealth's tobacco crop provides a striking example of the manner in which a State can serve its citizens without setting up additional bureaus, and consequently with no increase in the tax rate. When the survey is completed an accurate determination will have

been made of the number of acres of tobacco grown in Kentucky, and of the average production. This information is to be made available to the Department of Agriculture, which will in turn use it for the benefit of farmers and tobacco growers of the State....Out of the 'census' may come more intelligent tobacco growing and sane diversification of crops on Kentucky farms...."

Livestock

An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for July 23 says:

Prices

"Rising prices have a happy meaning for purebred livestock men, as well as for the regular farmer. Just as the producer for market began to slow down on the purchases of seed stock when prices fell, we can expect him to pick up interest in outstanding breeding stuff as prices rise. The breeder, big or small, who has kept his bloodlines intact and continues to supply good animals, is worthy of special commendation. The slaughter-house is the last place we should send our limited supply of superior stock. Naturally, there has been some close culling of herds. Purebred registrations show this, but it gives the producer one more assurance of quality when he goes to buy. We are hopeful for the breeder of good seed stock for farmer livestock producers. We believe the producer has never had a better opportunity to go out and buy good stuff worth the money than right now. The individual who keeps practicing herd improvement, even in the most modest way, is going to be in just that much better shape for any upturn."

Northwest

An editorial in Commercial West for July 16 says: "Ap-

Credit

Situation

pointment of a committee of bankers and leaders in other lines of business in the Northwest a few days ago by Governor W.B. Geery of the Federal Reserve Bank means much more for this district than merely the functioning of the group to build up the credit situation. In fact, as pointed out some time ago by Commercial West, there is no need of the operation of such a committee for the purpose of bettering the credit factor. Credit here is sufficient for all needs. That was the position taken by the group called in by Governor Geery at the time the New York and Chicago committees were created and the proposal was made that similar groups be organized in all the Federal Reserve Districts. But since the matter was first agitated there has grown up in the Northwest a situation which demands the work of every able-bodied citizen. It is the job of backing up the great crop in sight by a quick-upbuilding of the morale of the area. Like all other sections of the country, and especially agricultural districts, the Northwest has been keenly disappointed at the length and depth of the depression. Now it has an opportunity to pull itself out of this state of mind. The Northwest committee can do a big job by helping develop this better sentiment. In general throughout the Nation there is a movement on foot to build morale and help put business back on its feet. The Northwest committee will cooperate fully in this movement...."

Ottawa An Ottawa dispatch July 28 says: "The meat committee of Conference the united front dominions group has about decided to ask for Notes a preference from Great Britain of 4 cents a pound on beef, mutton and lamb. The Argentines are convinced that their meat trade with England is threatened in the same manner by the declared intention of South Africa to build up herds in anticipation of winning the English market. However, England has not yet spoken, and she can not say 'yes' to these dominion requests without increasing food prices at home and running counter to the declared opposition of the Labor party and British trade unionism to all taxes on food....

"Increased preferences on tobacco in the United Kingdom will be sought by Canada at the Imperial Economic Conference while a British lobby watching the conference proceedings is working for large preferences to Great Britain in Canada on chemicals and allied products, it became known July 27. In both instances United States interests are affected. In 1929 the United States exported to Britain \$60,000,000 worth of unmanufactured tobacco. Sales of United States chemical and allied products in Canada in 1931 were approximately \$20,000,000. Little concern is felt by American interests observing the conference on the score of tobacco, Canada's total tobacco exports to the world being \$4,000,000. The Dominion aims, however, to extend its tobacco output in Ontario and Quebec.

"Any success the British may obtain in their demand for preferences on chemicals and allied products, it was ascertained, will be largely neutralized by the extension of the operation of American branch plants in the Dominion. Products sold by the United States in Canada that are most directly concerned in any possible preferences are ammonium compounds, coal tar products, disinfectants, glycerine, potash compounds, sodium compounds, zinc oxide, drugs and medicines, dyes and dyestuffs and paint materials. Of these the United States sells to Canada about \$2,000,000 worth annually...."

Wool The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for July 23 says:
Market "The wool market is well sustained. There has been a moderate demand for nearly all descriptions at prices which showed little or no change for the week. A further sale of 4,500,000 pounds of adult Texas hair in the original bags has gone a long way toward cleaning up the new clip. This sale was made to three regular users of the staple. The price was not divulged. It is believed to have been approximately $7\frac{1}{2}$ cents, although some small lots have been sold for more money. The London Colonial wool auctions closed with prices up 5 to 10 per cent on merinos and 15 to 20 per cent on crossbreds above the previous sale's close. The East India sales in Liverpool were 5 to 10 per cent above the previous series. A little stronger tone has developed in the piecegoods markets and the outlook is considered brighter than it has been for some time. In the West there continues to be a steady movement of wool at steady rates."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm

Products: July 28.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 54 3/4 to 55 3/4¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 54 3/4 to 55 3/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 47 1/2 to 48¢; Chicago 52 to 53 3/4¢; St. Louis 52 3/4¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 53 to 53 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 47 1/2 to 49¢; Chicago 52 to 53¢; St. Louis 52 1/2 to 53¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 49 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 46 7/8 to 50 7/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 49 7/8¢ to 50 7/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 33 1/4 to 35 1/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 33 1/2 to 34 1/2¢; Chicago 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 33¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 33 1/2 to 34 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 36 to 37¢; Chicago 33 1/2 to 34 1/4¢; St. Louis 33 1/2 to 34¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 35 to 36¢; St. Louis 33 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 18 1/2 to 19 1/4¢; St. Louis 18 3/4¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 17 3/8 to 18 3/8¢; Kansas City 16 to 18¢; Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 17 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 31 to 33¢; Chicago 30 to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 95 to 99¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice, \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$7; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.55; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Maryland stock \$1.75-\$2.25 in the East. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers 75¢-90¢ per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes \$2.75-\$3.75 per six-basket crate in terminal markets; \$2.50 f.o.b. Macon. Georgia Belles \$2.75-\$3.75 in New York City; \$2.50 f.o.b. Macon. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$215-\$325 bulk per car in New York City. New Jersey yellow varieties of onions 50¢-75¢ per 50-pound sacks in city markets. Massachusetts stock 90¢ in New York City with Midwestern yellows bringing 35¢-50¢ in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¢; 91 score, 19 3/4¢; 90 score, 19 1/2¢.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $12\frac{3}{4}$ to 13ϕ ; Single Daisies, 12 to 13ϕ ; Young Americas, $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 13ϕ .

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 19 to $21\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Standards, $17\frac{1}{2}$ to $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Rehandled Receipts, $16\frac{1}{4}$ to $16\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 5.58ϕ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.87ϕ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 5.91ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 5.89ϕ . (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 25

Section 1

July 30, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT
PRESENTS
ECONOMIC
PROGRAM

The press today says: "A nine-point program looking to business recovery along a broad front was submitted to the Nation yesterday by President Hoover in making known what he is doing to make immediately operative the far-reaching relief program of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation....He told for the first time of plans to create a board of engineers to supervise loans by the Reconstruction Corporation for self-liquidating public works....To provide adequately for livestock and feeder loans, the President has requested 'Commissioner Bestor, of the Farm Loan Board, which has administration of the Intermediate Credit Banks; the Secretary of Agriculture, who has some special powers from Congress, and the Federal Farm Board, which has already entered largely into this field, to place themselves at the disposal of the Reconstruction Corporation so as to develop a co-ordinated program to solve these and other agricultural questions under the leadership of the corporation.'

"The President and his advisers had taken up the further expansion of credit facilities to business and industries, he said, 'particularly for the purpose of supplying full credit for production where consumption of goods is assured, and thus materially expand employment, which has been hampered by dislocation of the credit machinery.'...."

TRADE BOARD
FILES APPEAL

An A.P. dispatch today from Chicago states that the Chicago Board of Trade filed in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday its appeal from the Government decree suspending the board as a grain futures market for 60 days.

THE OTTAWA
CONFERENCE

An Ottawa dispatch today reports: "Neville Chamberlain, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the dominion delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference yesterday something about the improved financial situation of the United Kingdom. At least one dominion has interpreted this as a hint that Great Britain is planning to do something to help them by reduction of their debts to her. The further inference in the same quarter is that Britain will cancel a material part of the overseas indebtedness instead of granting some of the most difficult demands of the dominions for trading preferences, the adoption of which would wreck the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries.

"The other outstanding fact of the conference yesterday was revealing of the details of one of the most difficult of the dominion demands, the one concerning the meat trade. The proposal was inspired chiefly by Australia and South Africa, but backed by Canada and New Zealand and handed to the British delegation as the demand unanimously agreed upon by the dominions in accordance with their united-front policy. They ask not only for a tariff on all meats imported by Great Britain from countries outside the empire, but that England exclude more than one-third of the imports of chilled beef she is now receiving from Argentina. It would be far less costly for Britain to remit some of the debts owed by the dominions, particularly Australia, than thus to impair her trade with the South American country...."

Section 2

American Veterinary Medical Association An editorial in The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist for August says: "With a membership of about 4,500 Medical veterinarians in the United States, Canada, and other North American countries, the American Veterinary Medical Association will hold its 69th annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., August 24-26, 1932. Although this association was organized in June, 1863, or sixty-nine years ago, this meeting in Atlanta next month will be the second ever held in that part of this country known as the Cotton Belt. Of the fifty-two veterinarians who have served the association as president, three southern veterinarians have received that honor: the late Dr. W. H. Dalrymple, Baton Rouge, La., the able and lovable professor of veterinary science at the Louisiana State University for many years; Dr. C. A. Cary, Auburn, Ala., the distinguished head of the School of Veterinary Medicine of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, who has ably served the livestock interests of Alabama for more than forty years, and Dr. Tait Butler, Memphis, Tenn., one of the editors of this paper, who has been a member continuously for forty-five years. The people of the United States and Canada, who supply the major portion of the membership of this association, owe a greater debt for efficient service to the American veterinary profession than most of them fully appreciate. In guarding the public health, as members of boards of health, and in directing milk, livestock, and meat inspection, the profession has rendered an important and efficient service to the general public. In the control of livestock diseases communicable to man, American veterinarians have rendered a service unsurpassed anywhere..."

Indiana Horticultural Study An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for July 23 says: "A committee of the Indiana Horticultural Society was appointed some time ago for the purpose of studying Indiana horticulture and to make definite recommendations concerning its future. This committee, composed of growers and experiment station workers, made several very definite statements in their conclusions. No future commercial fruit plantings should be made in Indiana by persons not thoroughly familiar with the cost and experience necessary to bring an orchard into bearing. The value of a good orchard site can not be overemphasized... Federal inspection is a protection for the carlot grower. Present marketing facilities are inadequate and need improvement. Well-regulated roadside markets may be a means of increasing local sales. Advertising is scarcely used by apple and peach-growers, although it has paid well on other products."

Ottawa Conference Notes An Ottawa dispatch July 28 says: "India, like South Africa, 'does not subscribe to the theory of a self-contained British Empire' and will not join in any agreements at the Imperial Economic Conference here that might jeopardize Indian trade with non-British countries. This was the substance of a statement made July 27 to The New York Times by Sir Atul Chatterjee, leader of the Indian delegation. Sir Atul emphasized

that India was anxious not to injure her trade with the United States and that she would avoid any engagements that would interfere with this purpose. He declared that India was making large plans for the extension of her trade with the United States and would send a trade commissioner to Washington as soon as the economic and financial situation improved sufficiently to make this possible. India has never been represented in Washington by an official commercial envoy...."

An Ottawa dispatch July 29 says: "American business observers here at the Imperial Economic Conference saw little reason to worry in revelations of Great Britain's tariff program as they came to light July 28, and considerable cause to cheer the British delegation, now assaulting Canadian customs administration methods as tending to interrupt commerce. In general, the United States receives today an overwhelming proportion of Canada's purchases of machinery, and the controlling factor in how great those purchases are is the buying power of the Canadian people. In 1930 farm machinery valued at \$20,643,000 was sold in Canada by United States firms, while in 1931 those exports had dropped to \$3,680,000. In 'other machinery,' as listed in the Canadian customs records, the United States sold Canada, in 1930, products worth \$45,293,000 and, in 1931, that sale dropped to \$25,459,000...."

Paper-making Industry An editorial in Farm and Ranch for July 15 says: "A number of months ago Farm and Ranch called attention to the possibilities of making print paper from slash pine, and to the discovery that in young pine of all kinds the sap remained between the bark and the wood. This discovery suggested the possibility of growing pine in the South for paper-making purposes. The daily papers recently announced that experiments conducted in Georgia had developed methods of making print paper from all varieties of southern pine. As there are millions of acres of pine in the South and many more million acres on which pine can be produced, it now appears that another large and profitable industry will move into the South, providing a new source of revenue for farmers in the timber-growing sections. At the present time the millions of tons of wood pulp used in making paper comes from the far Northwest, from Maine, Canada, Norway, Sweden and Russia. There are many paper mills throughout the North that receive their pulp from these distant places. Now the scene is about to shift. Paper pulp will be made in the South and eventually the finished product will go out in train and ship loads to consuming centers. There are millions of acres in the South that will produce pulp wood to a greater advantage than any other crop. Slash pine will grow to profitable size in six to eight years. Native varieties grow rapidly, and according to the announced new discovery, can be manufactured into pulp cheaply and profitably. The new industry means more employment in the mill districts and a new and profitable crop for lands that do not now produce sufficient revenue to meet tax assessments."

Wholesale The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department
Prices of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices
for the week ending July 23 stands at 64.5, as compared with
65.0 for the week ending July 16. This index number, which
includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to
the importance of each article and based on the average prices
in 1926 as 100.0, shows that a decrease of eight-tenths of 1
per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities
for the week of July 23, when compared with the week ending
on July 16.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 26

Section 1

August 1, 1932.

RESERVE BANKS BEGIN DIRECT LOANS

The press today says: "Authorization was issued to the Federal Reserve Banks yesterday by the Federal Reserve Board to make direct loans to individuals, partnerships and corporations for a period of six months, beginning today, under an amendment to the Federal Reserve Act enacted by the recent session of Congress. The law provides that loans of this character may be made 'in unusual and exigent circumstances.' In making the loans the Federal Reserve Banks will discount the same character of paper as is now discounted for the member banks of the system in order adequately to safeguard the banks. Ninety-day commercial paper and nine-month agricultural paper may be discounted and advances obtained for the period of those maturities....Loans to any one individual, partnership or corporation are limited to 1 per cent of the capital stock paid in and surplus of the various Reserve Banks..."

TO CONFER ON SHORTER HOURS

"Seeking to reduce the number of unemployed through shortening the working hours of those now holding jobs, President Hoover last night delegated Secretaries Doak and Lamont to meet with a group of New Englanders today in a conference which will launch the effort," the Associated Press says today. "The New Englanders, members of a recent joint conference on reemployment, brought a plan looking toward 'cooperative national action to achieve job security by job sharing.' Late today or tomorrow morning the Chief Executive plans to join the discussions...Those scheduled to confer with the President are Gov. Winant; James L. Langley, publisher of the Concord (N.H.) Monitor and chairman of the New Hampshire unemployment relief committee; Harold M. Davis, Nashua, N.H.; Stanley King, president-elect of Amherst College; and James L. Moriarty, president of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor."

SHIPPING BOARD REORGANIZED

The N.Y. Herald Tribune of July 30 says: "Just before leaving for a brief week end at his Rapidan camp, today, President Hoover carried out the reorganization of the United States Shipping Board, cutting its membership from seven to three and paving the way for a consolidation of its bureaus. The President named as the new Shipping Board Commissioners T. V. O'Connor, of New York; S. S. Sandberg, of California; and Hutchinson I. Cone, of Florida. All of them are members of the board. Those displaced in the reorganization are Albert H. Denton, of Kansas; Jefferson Myers, of Oregon, and R. K. Smith, of Louisiana."

BRITISH DEBT CONVERSION

A London dispatch says: "Although no official figures are available, it was unofficially reported yesterday that three-quarters of the 2,000,000,000 pounds war loan conversion from a 5 to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent interest basis has been completed."

Section 2

Alabama
Butter
Survey

An editorial in Dairy Produce for July 20 says: "An interesting article in this issue of Dairy Produce deals particularly with the butter industry in Alabama, and to some extent in twelve other Southern States. It shows more progress in development of the industry in some of the other States, but that all are making progress is evident from the figures presented. Per capita consumption of butter in Alabama, at the time the survey was made, was 10 lbs. In the United States the average was 17.75 lbs. Of the butter consumed in the State 63 per cent was imported. Later advices call attention to the growth of the dairy industry in the State, and with that growth is bound to come a comparatively larger per capita consumption. In Alabama and other Southern States the packing house firms have taken the lead in supplying butter to grocery stores which, as in general, are the principal distributors to the consumer. The packers have made these States their territory wholesaling a very large percentage of the butter. In one Alabama city the packers were supplying 85 per cent of the butter and about 50 per cent of the so-called butter substitutes. A fact of importance to those who may want to enter the business of selling butter in these States is that they want the individually wrapped quarter pound prints, four in a carton. There is little demand for the solid pound or half-pound prints, and only a very small percentage of creamery butter consumed was distributed in tubs."

Back to
Land
Move-
ment

An editorial in The Washington Farmer for July 21 says: "One of the unique 'back to the land' movements in western Washington is a project near Bothel, just north of Seattle, where a group of unemployed families have entered into a contract with a lumber company to do land clearing. Guaranteeing the clearing of a certain minimum acreage, the colony, which has assumed the name of Independent League of America, is to receive two of each three acres it finishes. To finance their living while clearing the tract, members of the league are cutting cord wood which is exchanged for groceries and clothing."

Cooperative
Marketing

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for July 21 says: "The principal export market for Northwest wheat during the last year turned decidedly from Europe to the Orient--a change that may develop into a more or less permanent trend. In the 1930-31 season wheat and flour shipments from Columbia River ports totaled 11,389,570 to Europe and only 3,490,778 bushels to the Orient. In the 1931-32 season these figures were just about reversed, 11,592,445 bushels going to the Orient and only 3,584,977 bushels going to Europe. Much of this increased volume to the Orient is accounted for through the Farm Board's sale of 15,000,000 bushels to the Chinese government, which more and more can be realized as a salvation to Northwest growers....With European markets willing to receive only 3,584,977 bushels from Columbia River ports last season, where would the rest of the Northwest crop have gone had not a special new outlet been created by the Farm Board sale? The real truth is that from a

marketing point of view, the success attained during the last season in distributing the Northwest's crop was most outstanding in the face of difficult conditions. Total volume sold from both Columbia River and Puget Sound ports was 58,812,338 bushels up to June 30, or 6 per cent more than the 14-year average since 1918. The real significance of this record is that it was accomplished in large measure through the cooperative effort of wheat growers themselves through their own marketing organizations, Farmers' National Grain Corporation and North Pacific Grain Growers, Inc., which now control the major volume in this territory. True, prices were regretfully low as a fault of world-wide conditions, but it is a matter of further record that these co-operatives were constantly holding the market up all it would stand, while their private competitors wailed against this interference with their accustomed profits at the producers' expense...."

Livestock Prices The Sacramento, Calif., Union for July 19 says: "No other thing since the depression began," says Ralph Budd, president of the Burlington Railway, 'has heartened me so much as the continued rise in livestock prices--if commodity prices go up then the purchasing power of the farmer will be restored. The rest of the country can not be restored until the farmer has purchasing power.' He was referring to the phenomenal rise in the price of hogs and cattle. The indications are that this rise will continue because there is an acute shortage not only in livestock, but in the supply of meat in cold storage....The rise in the price of livestock will unquestionably be followed by a like rise in the prices of other commodities. When the producing of livestock begins to bring in real money there will be a market for grain and part of the seasonal labor supply will be put at work....This rise in livestock prices is the first definite symptom of returning prosperity...."

Nebraska Assessed Values An editorial in The Nebraska Farmer for July 23 says: "Reductions in assessed valuations of personal property, lands and lots have been made in 88 counties in Nebraska, totaling nearly 400 million dollars. With two of the largest counties yet to report, it is estimated that the final figures will be near the half billion mark. The cuts range from ten to 33 1/3 per cent. This very significant reduction does not insure, however, proportionate or any reduction in taxes, unless tax budgets are reduced. Otherwise, higher levies may nullify the lower valuations. In some counties higher levies have already been set up, which will leave the total tax sum raised the same as before. Thus it is apparent that the taxpayer's interest and responsibility must go further than reductions in assessed valuations. He must demand and get, wherever possible, a reduction in tax expenditures. Without doubt some reductions can be effected in county and local taxes if the public will persist in its demands."

Southeast

Farming "An editorial in Southern Cultivator for July 15 says: "After depending upon cotton almost exclusively for half a century farmers of the Southeast are at last turning to other crops to bring in much-needed cash, and it is gratifying to note that they are finding a ready market for the articles of food they are producing. Blessed with climate, soil and adequate rainfall, the section is destined in a few years to rival the famous Imperial Valley, where at this time of year the traveler may see mile upon mile of refrigerator cars on sidetracks waiting to transport seasonable vegetables, melons and fruits from the Far West to the markets of the East. Latest news of progress in the Southeast is information that tomatoes are being shipped from the Quitman, Ga., neighborhood by the carload and truckload for distant markets; and so good are the prices received that word comes from Moultrie, Ga., that 1,000 acres will be planted in Colquitt County for the fall trade. From Statesboro, Ga., comes word that sweet corn is being shipped from Bulloch County by the carload to markets in Philadelphia and New York. The live-at-home program is in full swing on every up-to-date farm in the Southeast, and information drifts in from towns and cities of all parts of the Southeast that the live-at-home movement has spread to the non-producers, who are now liberal patrons of the curb and city markets that have been established. Atlanta's great farmers' market has grown to huge proportions within the past year, and now every day trucks loaded with vegetables and fruits from all parts of the Southeast are present in large numbers, the produce being sold mostly at wholesale to grocers, and in some instances made into shipments that are sent to points beyond the Ohio and Potomac Rivers...."

...Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

An editorial in The Dairy Record for July 20 says: "The proposal of Roy C. Potts and E. C. Eckles of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics before the meeting of the American Dairy Science Association that the present system of scoring butter be changed, so as to provide a uniform system of commercial and educational scoring, should meet with the approval of the entire industry. For, at the present time, there is certainly too much variance between the two systems. In the case of commercial scoring too much leeway is left to the judgment of the scores; or as Mr. Potts and Mr. Eckles point out in their paper, 'As different graders have interpreted the definitions differently, the natural result has been a great lack of standardization and lack of uniformity in butter grading.' Then, too, the scores placed on butter in educational scoring mean little commercially. These two men make the suggestion that it is entirely logical that a perfect piece of butter score 100 commercially. From the merchandising standpoint, alone, the suggestion should be followed out, for the consumer has little or no knowledge of the grading system for butter, and a 93 score butter to him means that it is seven points from being the best quality...

Unquestionably, the plan suggested is far in advance of the systems now in use, and its use would be fairer to all and result in less confusion than is present in the more or less haphazard methods which are now employed. We are of the belief, however, that the system could be improved by using a numerical grading ranging from 86 to 100...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

July 29.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 54 1/8 to 55 1/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 54 1/8 to 55 1/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 47 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 46 3/4 to 47 1/4¢; Chicago 52 1/2 to 53¢; St. Louis 51¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 52 1/2 (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 47 3/4 to 48¢; Chicago 52 to 52 1/2¢; St. Louis 52¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 49 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 46 1/8 to 50 1/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 49 1/8 to 50 1/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 1/2 to 34 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 34 1/2 to 35 1/2¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 33 1/2 to 34 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 18 3/4 to 19 1/4¢; St. Louis 18¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 17 to 18¢; Kansas City 16 to 18¢; Chicago 17 1/4 to 19¢; St. Louis 17¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 31 to 33¢; Chicago 30 to 34 1/2¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 94 1/4 to 98 1/4¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.25; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$7; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$4.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Virginia and Maryland Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.65-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Missouri sacked Cobblers 70¢-75¢ per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago and Minnesota Early Ohios 85¢. New Jersey yellow onions 55¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern yellows 35¢-75¢ in consuming centers. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large, \$2.75-\$3.50 per six-basket crate in terminal markets; bushel baskets \$2.50-\$2.65 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Belles \$2-\$3.75

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

per bushel basket in Pittsburgh; \$2.50 f.o.b. Candor. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average brought \$215-\$300 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 6 points to 5.64¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 7.63¢. July future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 5.94¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 5.93¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¢; 91 score, 19 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; 90 score, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 13¢; Single Daisies, 12 to 13¢; Young Americas, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 13¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 19 to 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Standards, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Rehandled Receipts, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 27

Section 1

August 2, 1932.

MEASURES RESTRICT EXPORTS TO FRANCE

A Paris dispatch of August 1 says: "United States exports to France, which already have suffered many serious checks, were curtailed again today by two important measures. The Franco-Belgian import tax convention went into effect, giving Belgium a reduced transfer tax rate and thus permitting her to undersell competitive United States products, particularly copper. The second check was a quota restriction issued against shipments of American fresh fruits....Belgium is expected to save about 40,000,000 francs (\$1,600,000) yearly by the convention, which also permits her to compete with United States hides, skins, office equipment and other semi-finished products on an advantageous basis. The latest quota restriction will hit United States exports of pears beginning in August and of apples beginning in September. The quota measures will keep out foreign fruit until Parliament meets in November, when higher tariffs will be passed...."

CANADA TO PRESS DEMANDS

An Ottawa dispatch today says: "The Canadian Government today will place before the British delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference a set of revised proposals worked out by Prime Minister Bennett and members of his Cabinet during the week-end.... Canada will lay before the British her own program, divided into five major parts: Preference on wheat and barley, a quota in the British market against foreign timber, freer entry for live cattle, preferences on base metals, and preferences on some manufactured goods. In return for these the Canadians have worked out a more detailed schedule of concessions they would be willing to make to British manufactures and for enlargement of the free list so as to include British commodities not manufactured in the Dominion."

GRAIN COMPANY DENIED PRIVI- LEGES

A dispatch from Hutchinson, Kan., says: "The Board of Trade announced yesterday that it had denied membership to the Hall-Baker Grain Company, a trading unit of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation...The action followed the recent refusal of the Chicago Board of Trade to grant clearing house privilege to the Updike Grain Company, another Federal Farm Board agency...."

COTTON USE INCREASES

A New Orleans dispatch says: "The world's consumption of cotton, including linters, for the season ended July 31, totaled 13,331,000 bales, a gain of 1,475,000 bales over last year, Secretary H. G. Hester of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange said yesterday in his annual statement...."

R.F.C. OFFICIALS SWORN IN

"Former Senator Atlee Pomerene, inducted into office yesterday as chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, pledged that no partisanship or favoritism would be displayed by that organization," the press says today. "Charles A. Miller, a banker of Utica, N.Y., took the oath as president of the corporation."

Section 2

Baltimore The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore is making approxi-
Land Bank mately as many loans as it did a year ago, has foreclosed
 farms on hand of approximately the same number, is receiving
 more than twice as many inquiries for farms and a larger cash
 payment on the average is being made by those who purchase, ac-
 cording to statements made today by Chas. S. Jackson, president
 of the bank. "The purchase of farms in the States covered by
 this bank--Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia and West
 Virginia--seems to be limited largely by the farmers' ability to
 secure money to finance a change. He may be a tenant farmer
 wishing to buy or a farmer wishing to acquire more land but what-
 ever the desire, he finds money for the additional payment dif-
 ficult to obtain unless he is fortunate enough to have the cash
 on hand," said Mr. Jackson. "Nevertheless, our records show that
 the cash-down payment for farms sold during the first six months
 of this year was a little over 29 per cent compared with about
 21 per cent for all sales during a similar period in 1931. We
 encourage sales among farmers for the reason that farming is
 just as much a professional business as almost any other and we
 prefer to get farmers who have a good record. But we are not
 turning down any businessmen who offer a sufficiently large down
 payment and have enough funds with which to operate the property..."

Farm "The improved farm real estate market in the Middle
Market West is attributed to a general awakening to the value of farm
 land, the relative security of such investment compared with
 stocks and bonds, the widespread unemployment and the demand on
 the part of an increasing number of people for shelter and a
 job, and the upward trend in the price of some farm commodities
 such as hogs," said A. G. Brown, president of the Federal Land
 Bank of Louisville today in a communication to the secretary-
 treasurers of the 434 national farm loan associations in the
 Fourth Federal Land Bank District, field men and appraisers.
 "People with money, and there are many in the district, have
 come to the realization that good farm land is a real 'value'
 and it can stand every test of a sound, permanent investment,"
 continued Mr. Brown. "Stabilization of the prices of farm com-
 modities will bring about a greatly increased demand for good
 farm land. I would not be surprised to see the upward movement
 in the price of hogs which we have witnessed for the last few
 months be a forerunner of higher prices for agricultural products
 generally. I am not predicting a rapid increase in all farm
 commodities but I would not be surprised to see an improvement
 in a sufficiently large number to result in a materially larger
 income this fall from farmers' efforts than seemed possible
 a few weeks ago. If the Reconstruction Finance Corporation,
 under the amendment passed by Congress recently, is able to
 find a foreign market, accepting long-term paper in payment
 for some of our surplus commodities like lard, we may find a
 decided strengthening in the hog market which already has
 increased more than 50 per cent in recent months. An advance

in the price of hogs probably would be reflected in prices of corn and beef cattle and the price of other grains might rise in sympathy with corn....The bank reports that its sales of farms during the first six months of this year numbered 164, compared with 114 for the first half of 1931."

Section 3

Department
of Agri-
culture

An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for July 23 says: "It is not many years ago that we first printed the story of blueberries under cultivation, in New Jersey, and the work of Miss Elizabeth White, at New Lisbon, in cooperation with Dr. Frederick V. Coville, of the Federal Agricultural Department in taming this wild crop. Perhaps it is not quite correct to say that the blueberry has been tamed, because the conditions of acid soil found necessary for its growth have been approximated. The industry has now become commercial, and the crop this year is expected to reach well toward 500,000 quarts. Between 300 and 400 persons, most of them women, are engaged in picking the berries, and grading and packing them for shipment. The work of harvesting will continue until early August. Practically all of the crop is marketed by the Blueberry Co-operative Association, headquarters of which are located at New Lisbon. In accordance with the association's sales plan, shipments are made to large cities as far north as Boston, as far west as Chicago, and as far south as Washington, D.C. As the annual cultivated blueberry crop increased in volume, the association opened up new markets for the berries, thus reducing to a minimum the danger of glutting any one market. There is no noticeable tendency on the part of the blueberry-growers to curtail their activities because of the economic depression. Even this year, when they expect to harvest what will probably be the world's largest cultivated blueberry crop, they are setting out new plantings. These will come into bearing three years from now."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

August 1.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 53 3/4 to 54 3/4¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 53 3/4 to 54 3/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 46 1/4 to 46 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 45 1/2 to 46 1/4¢; Chicago 51 1/4 to 52 1/4¢; St. Louis 51¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 52¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 45 3/4 to 47 1/4¢; Chicago 51 1/2 to 52¢; St. Louis 51 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 49 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 44 5/8 to 48 5/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 47 5/8 to 48 5/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 to 34¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; Chicago 32 to 32 1/4¢;

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 to 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/2 (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 32 to 33¢; Chicago 32 1/4 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 3/4¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 31 to 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/4¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 17 3/4 to 18 3/4¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 15 3/8 to 16 3/8¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢; Chicago 16 1/2 to 18 1/4¢; St. Louis 16 1/2 (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 30 to 32¢; Chicago 30 to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 94 to 98¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.50; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.75; vealers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.30; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.80; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$4.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations); slaughter sheep and lambs; lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.65.

Virginia and Maryland East Shore Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.65-\$2.25 per stave barrel in eastern cities. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers 80¢-90¢ per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches ranged \$1.75-\$3.50 per six-basket crate, and bushel basket medium to large sizes in terminal markets; \$2.15-\$2.20 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Belles \$1-\$3 in the East with f.o.b. sales \$1.50-\$2 at Candor. Indiana Salmon Meat cantaloupes \$1-\$1.50 per standard crate in Chicago. California \$2-\$2.50 in city markets. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$195-\$290 bulk per car in New York City. Midwestern yellow onions 35¢-75¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. Massachusetts Japanese Sets 65¢ in Boston; few 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley Points.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¢; 91 score, 19 1/4¢; 90 score, 19 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 13 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 1/2¢; Young Americas, 13 to 13 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 19 to 21 1/2¢; Standards, 17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢; Rehandled Receipts, 16 1/4 to 16 1/2¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets remained unchanged at 5.68¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.48¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 6.01¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 5.98¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 28

Section 1

August 3, 1932.

U.S. ACCEPTS

CONFERENCE BID "The United States formally accepted yesterday the invitation to attend the International Monetary and Economic Conference of the League of Nations on terms laid down in the invitation," the press says today. "Thus negotiations on debts owed to this country, German reparations and tariff rates will be barred, but the silver problem will be included in the discussion...The conference, according to plans mapped at Lausanne and Geneva, will deal with problems of exchange, embargoes, import and export quotas, tariff policies generally, credit policies and similar issues...."

FEDERAL EXPENSE

CUT IN JULY The New York Times today says: "Economy measures of the Government were reflected in a reduction of \$47,773,000 in general expenditures during July, the outlay of \$198,773,771 for the month representing the cost of operation of the various departments and bureaus, and being one of the few classes of expenses which may be curtailed. Another important drop was in the Agricultural Marketing Fund, according to figures released at the Treasury yesterday. The Farm Board had expenses and net loans of only \$421,569 during the month as compared with \$28,899,684 for the corresponding period last year. Total general and special fund receipts amounted to \$87,764,206, a reduction of \$32,786,000 from last year, while expenditures were \$351,054,827, an increase of \$29,489,000. The chief factor in the increase in expenditures was \$100,000,000 placed to the credit of the adjusted compensation certificate fund..."

OTTAWA PROPOSALS

An Ottawa dispatch today says: "While the strictest secrecy was being observed by Canadian officials concerning the proposals now being whipped into shape by experts for presentation to Great Britain at the Imperial Economic Conference here, it was learned they would embody an offer to divert to the United Kingdom from \$50,000,000 to \$60,000,000 of Canada's purchases from the United States. This figure constitutes about one-sixteenth of the exports of the United States to Canada in the peak year of 1929. The proposals now being completed by the Canadians are contingent upon British preferences for the primary products of Canada, principally wheat, lumber and metals. In exchange the Canadians will offer preferences on British textiles, automobiles, iron and steel, machinery and chemicals...."

FRANCE ALTERS

WHEAT RATIO

A Paris dispatch says: "A decree issued by the government yesterday fixed the amount of foreign wheat permitted in the manufacture of flour in France at 15 per cent." (According to the Foreign Agricultural Service of the U.S.D.A., the percentage was set at 25 per cent on July 9, 1932.)

The press today says: "Grain exports from the United States last week amounted to 1,007,000 bushels, compared with 761,000 the previous week and 5,591,000 during the corresponding week last year...."

Section 2

Dairy

An editorial in The Dairy Record for July 20 says:

Industry "To the pseudo economists, we are willing to delegate the hazardous occupation of making predictions as to the time that industry will emerge from the morass of depression, realizing that we are overlooking an opportunity to become a seer, for it is only natural that some time one of their guesses will be correct. In so far as the dairy industry is concerned, however, we timidly venture the belief that it is on the upward trend and that the worst is past. It is true that several times in the past there were reasons for believing that the prices of dairy products could go no lower, but the sad figures show that this was not the case. It would be idle to predict that there will be any great bulge in butter prices but there are strong indications that the dairy industry is on the mend....Much, of course, will depend on the fall milk production whether the present advancing prices will be sustained. At the present time, the long range view indicates that if good times in the dairy industry are not just around the corner, they are, at least, on the upward curve."

Extension

Work

The Dakota Farmer for July 23 says: "Under the heading,

'Strike Higher Up,' the Aberdeen American-News of July 10 'comes to bat' for extension club work, as follows: 'A rumored attempt to eliminate extension club work in Brown County hastens the American-News to come "to bat" for this worthy farm organization. If those who oppose extension club work really knew how much it meant to the social and economic life of the farmer, if they had a knowledge of the tremendous influence it has had on production and quality of crops and livestock in Brown County and the great influence it has for good in the lives of farm boys and girls they would be among its heartiest supporters. The extension club is the hub about which rural life revolves. Take it away and you take away the only social organization which binds communities into cooperative units. Take it away and you leave the adolescent and nearly-mature farm boy and girl socially stranded. Take it away and you kill the only source of inspiration which leads rural people to higher standards of living. Take it away and communities will revert to old self-centered individualism....It is unnecessary for the American-News to recapitulate the numerous projects conducted by extension clubs which return many times this sum to Brown County every year. Citizens who have been in touch with the organization's activities know. For those unfamiliar with its work, records and statistics available in the county agent's office speak for themselves....'"

Standardization

An editorial in The Oregon Farmer for July 21 says:

"The housewife who visits the markets in the city to purchase meats, fruits, vegetables, butter and other household necessities is often--usually, in fact--uncertain just what she is

buying. Great progress has been made in recent years in the grading and standardization of products of this character, but there is still much to be done along this line. The retailer who is thoroughly familiar with market customs, grade rules, qualities of products and so forth, can fairly well protect himself in the purchases he makes from the wholesaler. But what chance has the average housewife when she faces the broken packages, the unlabeled foodstuffs; the artfully displayed produce in the market place? If she is herself a careful, experienced judge of quality she can reject this and select that and make fairly satisfactory purchases. If she is just a sort of orchard run housewife who knows only a little bit about how to tell when a head of lettuce is damaged, when the potatoes have hollow heart, when the meat is from an old cow, when the asparagus is old and tough and so on and so on, she may be able to supply her table with passable quality at possible prices--and, again, she may not. The farmer who has problems of soil, water, weather, inefficient hired help and other factors that enter into his program of production may well stop to consider the problem of the ultimate consumer in the city. It will be a great day for both when grading and standardization have been developed to a point where the producer may know exactly what he is selling and the consumer may know exactly what he or she is buying. There is a more important job ahead of us in this matter than we fully realize, and it is one that should be tackled vigorously and persistently until it is done."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 2.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 51 5/8 to 52 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 51 5/8 to 52 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 44 1/4 to 45¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 43 3/4 to 44 1/2¢; Chicago 50 to 51¢; St. Louis 49 1/2¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 51¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 44 to 45 1/2¢; Chicago 50 to 51¢; St. Louis 50 1/2 to 51¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 48 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 43 to 47¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 46 to 47¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 30 1/4 to 32 1/4¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 to 31¢; St. Louis 30 to 30 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 30 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 32 to 33¢; Chicago 32¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 31 to 32¢; St. Louis 31¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 17 3/4 to 18¢; St. Louis 17 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 to 16 1/2¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 16 1/2 to 17 1/4¢; St. Louis 16 1/2 to 16 3/4¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 30 to 31¢; Chicago 30 to 36¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 93 1/2 to 97 1/2¢.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.); good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.65; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$7.75; vealers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.35; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.65 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$6 to \$6.75.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $20\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 20ϕ ; 90 score, $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Single Daisies, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$; Young Americas, 13 to $13\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special packed, 20 to 23ϕ ; Standards, 18 to 19ϕ ; Rehandled Receipts, $16\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.15-\$1.25 per 100 pound sacks in Boston. Maryland Cobblers \$2-\$2.25 per stave barrel in the East. Kansas and Missouri sacked stock 80¢-85¢ per 100 pounds carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Kaw Valley. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$2-\$3 per six-basket crate in terminal markets; \$1.85-\$2 f.o.b. Macon. North Carolina Belles \$2-\$2.75 in the East. Massachusetts Japanese Set onions 60¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in Boston; asking 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern yellows 35¢-65¢ in consuming centers. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$205-\$335 bulk per car in New York City.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 11 points to 5.57¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.51¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 5.89¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 13 points to 5.85¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 29

Section 1

August 4, 1932.

LAMONT RESIGNS

"Robert P. Lamont resigned as Secretary of Commerce yesterday and the appointment of Roy Dikeman Chapin of Detroit as his successor was announced immediately afterward by President Hoover," the press says today. "Mr. Chapin is chairman of the board of the Hudson Motor Car Company."

JAPAN TO AID FARMERS

A Tokyo dispatch today says: "The Cabinet decided today to call a special eight-day session of the Diet for Aug. 22 to pass legislation necessary to begin a national relief program, of which farmers, fishermen and small merchants would be the chief beneficiaries."

COMMERCE UNITS MERGED

"The second merger under the economy act, combining the Commerce Department's Bureau of Navigation with the Steamboat Inspection Service, was ordered operative yesterday by Secretary of Commerce Lamont," the press says today.

OTTAWA NOTES

The New York Times today says: "The long-delayed list of Canada's demands from and offers to Great Britain on which the success of the Imperial Economic Conference almost entirely depends is ready. If the United Kingdom accepts what is offered by R. B. Bennett, the Canadian Premier, it will mean an increase in British business in the Dominion of about \$100,000,000, half of which will be diverted from the United States. This transfer of trade from the United States to the United Kingdom would be chiefly in iron, steel, chemicals and coal. But in return Mr. Bennett is going to ask of the British an equivalent in concessions, granting of which would increase Canadian exports of lumber, bacon, cheese, butter and wheat to Britain by \$100,000,000.

Referring to a reported British-Australian agreement the Associated Press today says: "Under the reported agreement, Australia would cut tariff rates on British imports in return for preference in the British market on meats and increased preferences on fruit, butter, wines, grain and dairy products. Australia now makes large purchases of automobiles in the United States. Any such give-and-take arrangement with the mother country would mean the diversion of much of this business to British manufacturers."

CHACO PEACE URGED

"A new policy of peace for the Western Hemisphere was laid down in impressive circumstances yesterday when the American nations joined in an identic note to Bolivia and Paraguay declaring that they would not recognize territorial gains in the disputed Chaco region won by force of arms," the press says today. "All the governments of Pan America except the disputants, a total of nineteen, united in the declaration..."

Section 2

Dairy Industry July 25 says: An editorial in National Butter and Cheese Journal for July 25 says: "Real progress has been made the past couple of years by men in the dairy industry by really selling dairy products. There are those who have learned to sell. There are too many, however, who have not acquired the art of salesmanship. They are merely manufacturers of dairy products. We are making progress, however, and we expect to see more men in this industry join the comparatively few who have been supporting and promoting those agencies that have been slowly building up confidence and good will for the dairy industry and dairy products. We believe the time will soon come when we shall see a more enlightened body of business men connected with our dairy products manufacturing plants. The minority will grow into a majority and then we shall see this industry dignified and put on a basis of service and salesmanship worthy of its importance to society. We shall see men get together to plan big things for their industry. They will think and plan in terms of the industry instead of in terms of selfish gain. They will have learned that a business prospers when it serves best and they will hunt for ways to work together instead of hunting for excuses to dodge co-operation."

Freight Rates in California An editorial in California Cultivator for July 23 says: "In a recent article in the Produce News, Austin Holcomb calls attention to the immense capital turnover involved in the packing and shipping of California's annual fresh fruit and vegetable production. With an average daily shipment of 1,000 cars of produce going to market, with an f.o.b. value of \$500 plus another \$500 for freight and icing, this produce roughly totals a daily deal of \$1,000,000 from this one State alone. Mr. Holcomb estimates that for every car of fruit and vegetables shipped from the State in a single day there is either a packer, shipper or broker and these operators, of which there are about 1,000 doing business in the State, have a combined capital of more than \$150,000,000. Their payrolls and purchases represent around \$1,500,000 per week and their banking operations total more than \$2,000,000 each week in the year. They employ over 10,000 workers, many of them the year around and these employees spend approximately \$50,000 daily in their various communities....With passenger traffic no longer profitable and much of the heavier freight tonnage now being shipped by water because of the lower freight rates, Mr. Holcomb thinks the only logical thing for the railroads to do is to encourage California fruit and vegetable shipments and the only way this can be accomplished is to establish rates that will make it possible to put these products in the eastern markets at prices consumers can afford to pay and still leave the producers a fair margin."

Hog Supply An editorial in Wallaces' Farmer for July 23 says: "According to the Post Office survey, the Corn Belt States this year have about 4,500,000 fewer spring pigs than last year. This is a cut of about 10 per cent under a figure which itself was moderate. Iowa alone has 1,333,000 less, or a cut of 11

per cent. Outside the Corn Belt there is a slight increase. The bad March weather reduced the average pigs saved per litter in Iowa to 5.67, as compared with 5.97 a year ago. Market experts say there will be more fall pigs come on the September market this year than usual, but fewer spring pigs. There are not enough pigs in the country this year to eat up the corn crop we will probably harvest this fall. Hog prices should be decidedly higher than corn prices for at least a year."

North Dakota Accredited Area An editorial in The Dakota Farmer for July 23 says: "North Dakota cattlemen are justly proud that the State has been named as a 'modified accredited area' as to bovine tuberculosis-- that is, by results of nearly three million tuberculin tests of cattle it has been determined that the presence of bovine tuberculosis is less than 1/2 of 1%. The work leading to this end was begun in 1918, and in 1924 Foster County was the first to be accredited, closely followed by Eddy and Wells Counties. On July 1 of this year the last four counties were accredited."

Rhode Island Milk Regulations An editorial in The Rural New Yorker for July 23 says: "For some years Rhode Island has had a law regulating the buying of milk and cream in the State from producers. It has been amended from time to time. The principal features of the law as it stands today are that no person, firm, association or corporation shall buy milk or cream within the State from producers, for the purpose of shipping the same to any city for consumption or manufacture, without first having obtained a license from the Commissioner of Agriculture to transact such business within the State. All licenses are to be renewed annually in the month of July, and only upon application submitted to the Commissioner for that purpose....The law further provides for the proper distribution of the surety in the settlement of claims of producers in case of default by a licensee, provides for proper forms to be used in filing claims, and specifies time limits under which proper claims will be filed. The law also provides severe penalties for infractions of the provisions of the act, together with the loss for two years of license, upon a third conviction within any one calendar year."

Wool Trade A Boston dispatch July 29 says: "A weekly survey of the wool situation at Boston reveals that widespread reports of increasing mill activity reflect the news from the selling agencies that the turnover to clothiers is improving steadily as the retail fall distributing season advances....Resumption of work by most of the large clothing manufacturers is reported with suits being made to sell at from \$15 to \$20. With the removal of the strike threat in the garment trades, business in women's wear goods has been accelerated. Activity in women's coatings is unusually brisk."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 3.--No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 53 5/8 to 54 5/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 53 5/8 to

*Prices basis ordinary protein.-

54 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 45¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 43 to 44 1/2¢; Chicago 50 3/4 to 51¢; St. Louis 51¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 51 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 44 3/4¢; Chicago 50 to 50 3/4¢; St. Louis 50 1/2 to 51¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 49 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 44 3/4 to 48 3/4¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 45 3/4 to 48 3/4¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 3/8 to 33 3/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; Chicago 30 3/4 to 31¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2 (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 to 34 1/2¢; Chicago 31 1/2 to 32¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 32 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 31 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 18¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 1/4 to 16 3/4¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 16 3/4 to 17 1/2¢; St. Louis 17 1/4¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 30 to 31¢; Chicago 30 to 35¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 94 to 98¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.65; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.25 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$5.75 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.75 to \$6.65.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities with f.o.b. sales mostly 90¢ at northern and central points. Kansas sacked Cobblers 80¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Kaw Valley. Maryland Cobblers \$1.75-\$2.25 per stave barrel in the East. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, brought \$1.75-\$3 per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Belles \$1.62 1/2-\$2.50 in New York City; \$1.75 f.o.b. Candor. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, ranged \$185-\$305 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles, 24-28 pounds \$60-\$125 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia. Massachusetts yellow onions closed at 60¢-75¢ per 50-pound sacks in New York City; asking 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern yellows 35-50¢ in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 9 points to 5.66¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.35¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 10 points to 5.99¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 5.94¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20³/₄¢; 91 score, 20¢; 90 score, 19¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 30

Section 1

August 5, 1932.

COMMODITY POOL REPORTED

The New York Times today says: "As a part of a rounded program designed to hasten the economic recovery, a powerful pool is being organized to strengthen prices of agricultural staples. The project is a private banking enterprise thus far, but it has the active encouragement, if not the sponsorship, of the administration in Washington. Eugene Meyer, Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and until recently chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, has been conferring with bankers on the general movement, it became known yesterday. Although the plans are in an embryonic stage, they include the granting of easier credits to large users and consumers of the staple agricultural products as well as the orderly marketing of these products now held by the Farm Board....The formation of a powerful pool to operate in wheat is reported to have been virtually accomplished...."

PENNSYLVANIA AID DECLINED

"In its first adverse decision on appeals by States for unemployment relief aid, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday declined to lend money at this time to Pennsylvania," the press says today. "The corporation's refusal was based on the belief that Pennsylvania has not exerted sufficient energy in helping herself, Chairman Atlee Pomerene announced."

FARM BOARD COTTON PLANS

A Durham, N.H., dispatch today says: "Carl Williams of the Federal Farm Board said yesterday that the board, engaged in the stabilization of the cotton market, expected to dispose of 1,150,000 bales of cotton in the coming fiscal year with the same absence of price disturbance that marked its sale of wheat."

OTTAWA PROGRESS

An Associated Press dispatch from Ottawa today says: "Canada yesterday offered Great Britain tariff preferences on about 150 industrial products for which she spends between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000 annually, much of it in the United States. This concrete offer led American trade experts to predict that, in the event the United States lost materially, numerous additions would be made to the branch factories of American manufacturers which now dot the industrial sections of Canada. In return for additions to the free list and wider differentials between tariffs on imports from the United Kingdom and from non-empire countries, Canada asked Britain for preferential treatment of her wheat, lumber, fish, metals, dairy products, meats--including bacon and live cattle--vegetables and fruits."

The New York Times today says: "A rise of 60 cents a ton in the Canadian tariff on anthracite coal from the United States, to facilitate British anthracite exports to Canada, will be requested by the British delegation to the Imperial Economic Conference if the delegates yield to the pressure of lobbyists for British coal interests who are active behind the scenes at the conference...It is believed Canada may be induced to grant an increase of 10 to 20 cents a ton, as part of a general agreement between the Dominion and the United Kingdom."

Section 2

Bulgaria

The Near East and India for July 21 says: "While Bulgaria's dependence on agriculture is her present weakness, it is also paradoxically a great source of strength, for, as Mr. Rapp points out, Bulgaria is a nation of peasant proprietors, and this is an asset which safeguards her from the possibility of a complete economic collapse. It is possible that if she were a highly industrialized country, dependent on markets which were no longer existent, her plight would be much worse. As it is, the population is in a position to 'carry on' in the most unfavorable circumstances, and as soon as the prices of agricultural produce recover, Bulgaria's agricultural strength will prove a rock on which the economic prosperity of the country can speedily be rebuilt."

Flour

Exports

An editorial in The Northwestern Miller for July 27 says: "For more than three years, cash and future wheat prices in this country have normally ranged well above Liverpool, at times selling at a premium without taking account of transportation costs. Today, with six cents or more spread between Chicago and Liverpool in nearer deliveries and somewhat less than that in more distant futures, there is every indication that the return to normal relationship between our own and world prices is not too far away. As a matter of fact, but for the short crop in the Southwest, particularly the small harvests of Oklahoma and Texas and the resulting absence of stocks at or movement to Gulf ports, there doubtless would be a fair business in Gulf wheat to Europe right now. The effects upon our export flour trade of this tendency of United States prices to return to normal relationship with the rest of the world can not yet be measured. It is, however, fairly certain that, with stabilization and similar efforts to maintain prices at a fictitious level out of the way and with an enormous surplus of wheat still in our bins, a certain freedom in export movement of both wheat and flour can not much longer be delayed...."

Southern

Debt Re-
payments

The Charlotte, N.C., Observer for July 27 says: "Pass the credit to the southern farmers as being the Government's best payers. They have made larger returns on the drought loans than have the farmers in any other part of the country. North Carolina has paid back 69.6 per cent of the loans advanced and South Carolina has made return of 77.5 per cent. The replacement by Texas amounts to 75.1 per cent. South Carolina's record is second best, Georgia topping the list with 81.6 per cent. The Pennsylvania farmers have returned 24.9 per cent; Delaware and Montana, nine per cent, while the Wyoming farmers have returned only four per cent. The Southern States average well over half of the loans cancelled."

Truck

Traffic

Truth, Elkhart, Ind., for July 26 says: "Truck traffic on our highways is increasing to such an extent and it is becoming such a menace to the railways that new nation-wide

policies in regard to it will soon have to be formed. The present chaotic conditions can not continue to exist. Highways paved by the public must maintain their public character and not be turned practically into a roadbed for private business. Railways are suffering heavily from ruinous competition by the trucks and are demanding Federal regulation of them. The truck owners, who have fought all regulatory regulation, are beginning to realize that present conditions can not continue indefinitely. That trucks should operate on express rates rather than freight rates, is the opinion expressed by A. E. Houser, of the K. and S. Trucking Company, a large concern. The Association of Railway Executives recently declared that there should be equality of regulation between railroads and other forms of transportation, and he agreed, saying that sensible regulation should be welcomed by all far-seeing truckers. He admits that long-distance lines should not be direct competitors of the railways, for trucks furnish primarily an express service...."

Section 3

Department of Agriculture The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist for August of Agri- says: "The 1932 Yearbook of the United States Department of Agri- culture has just reached our desk. Within its covers are almost a thousand pages of information that lends itself to practical use by the farmer who is willing to sit down and read carefully and who is willing to take as a guide the figures representing the distribution of crops by States, those showing tenancy, the mortgage debt, distribution of markets, imports, and those found in dozens of other tables that combined tell the story of American agriculture. At the very beginning of the book there is a carefully written analysis showing world influence upon American agriculture. The analysis is made by Secretary Hyde in his letter of transmittal to the President. Whether you will agree with all that the Secretary has to say or not, it is tremendously important that you have the viewpoint of your spokesman in the President's cabinet. Those farmers who produce for the world market will undoubtedly find the discussion on tariff most interesting. Then there is the question of net incomes, proper adjustments, general outlook, and general conditions. To the South, the particular division of this book dealing with the cotton situation should be most helpful. How to use timber to better occupy idle lands is another discussion that should prove of unusual value. From cover to cover the book is full of helpfulness, and it is our suggestion that our readers get in touch with either their Congressmen or Senators and ask for a free copy. A little promptness will bring you your book before the supply is exhausted."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products, August 4.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 54 3/8 to 55 3/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 54 3/8 to

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

55 3/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 46 to 47 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 46 to 46 1/2¢; Chicago 52 1/2 to 53¢; St. Louis 51¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 52¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 46 1/2 to 47¢; Chicago 52 3/4¢; St. Louis 51 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 49 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 44 5/8 to 48 5/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 45 5/8 to 48 5/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 31 to 32¢; Chicago 33¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 1/2 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 33¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 34 to 35¢; Chicago 33 to 33 1/4¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 18 1/2 to 19¢; St. Louis 18¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 to 17¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢; Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 17¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 30 to 31¢; Chicago 30 to 35¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 94 1/2 to 97 1/2¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.65; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.50; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.40 to \$4.75; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.60 to \$4.40 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.25.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 90¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Kansas and Missouri sacked Cobblers 70¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago with f.o.b. sales 50¢ at Kaw Valley. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1.50-\$2.75 per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Belles \$1.50-\$2.25 in New York City and \$2.50-\$2.75 in Boston. Massachusetts yellow onions 75¢ per 50-pound sack in New York City; Japanese Sets asking mostly 55¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley Points. Iowa yellows 35¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in consuming centers. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average \$160-\$275 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles 24-28 pounds \$50-\$125 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points to 5.60¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 7.31¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 5.92¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 5.92¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20 3/4¢; 91 score, 20 1/4¢; 90 score, 19 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 31

Section 1

August 6, 1932.

OTTAWA PROPOSALS

An Associated Press dispatch from Ottawa today says: "American branch plants in British countries would become almost entirely alienated from their parent factories in the United States under a scheme of empire content which was said unofficially yesterday to be under consideration by the imperial economic conference. Sources which usually are reliable said the Canadian delegation had coupled a request for a 60 per cent empire content all around the board with its offer to trade the United Kingdom industrial preferences for agricultural preferences involving an additional annual outlet for each of between \$100,000,000 and \$200,000,000. If it were adopted, such a plan would mean that a subsidiary or branch plant of an American manufacturing firm, whether in Canada or any other nation of the British commonwealth, would have to guarantee that 60 per cent of the total value of its product represented British labor and materials. Otherwise that plant would not enjoy any intra-empire tariff preference."

FARM CREDITS

A Boston dispatch today says: "Paul H. Bestor, Federal Farm Loan Commissioner, said yesterday that credit granted specifically to agriculture by Federal institutions in the last two and one-half years of emergency had exceeded \$1,200,000,000. Mr. Bestor said: 'In addition, through the \$125,000,000 stock subscription in the Federal Land Banks, the provisions for financing additional credit corporations and livestock loan companies and the legislation affecting the Federal intermediate credit banks, facilities for furnishing additional credit have either been strengthened or provided for.'.."

FARM BOARD INTEREST

A dispatch from Durham, N.H. today says: "Carl Williams, vice chairman of the Federal Farm Board, told the American Institute of Cooperation at its closing session yesterday that losses on Farm Board loans to agricultural cooperatives would be more than offset by interest collections...."

BIG SUGAR BEET CROP

"A new bright spot in American agriculture was reported yesterday when the United States Beet Sugar Association made public a forecast of an all-time record crop, which would return more than \$50,000,000 to farmers in sixteen States and provide employment for perhaps 250,000 persons during the harvesting and refining seasons," the press says today. "This year's total domestic crop of sugar beets is estimated at 9,200,000 tons, which compares with 7,100,000 in 1928 and 5,900,000 ten years earlier...."

STOCKYARDS RATES

A Denver dispatch August 4 says: "Demand that sixteen western and midwestern stockyards companies reduce their rates was made by the American National Live Stock Association and the National Wool Growers Association and twenty allied organizations..."

Section 2

Babcock of the GLF Wheeler McMillen, writing under the title "Cooperation Begins At Home" in Country Home for August, says: "Standing behind a microphone that carried his words afar over New York State, facing a Farmers' Week crowd that jammed every corner of a big Cornell University hall, H. E. Babcock flung out his answer to critics: 'You can't push cooperation any faster than people understand it!' Having pushed a cooperative from the day it was started until it does thirty million dollars' worth of business a year, he ought to know. Babcock is president of the GLF--the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange--a purchasing organization owned by 35,000 farmers of the New York milkshed. For twelve years, until July of this year, he was their general manager. 'Cooperation is something that farmers do by and for themselves,' says Babcock in explaining his idea of the subject. 'It is not something done for them by anyone else, and can't be.'...I spent a week lately studying the GLF works. It is an impressive organization. Advocates of cooperative action point to the GLF as an outstanding example of what can be done when farmers make up their minds to work together. I will say unqualifiedly that the GLF is exceedingly well managed. Unquestionably it supplies its patrons with the qualities of feeds, seeds and fertilizers that they want. Beyond doubt the prices are as low as excellent management can make them.."

Business and Bank- An editorial in The Business Week for August 3 says:
ing Sit- "The marked betterment of business and banking sentiment seen
uation in the past month has been based largely on relaxation of fi-
 nancial tension following the outflow of gold, lessening of
 international and domestic political anxieties as result of the
 reparations settlement and congressional adjournment, improve-
 ment in commodity prices, strengthening of security markets,
 increased stability in business indicators, and generally good
 crop prospects....To some extent, also, the flush of optimism
 undoubtedly reflects the rosy fingers of the dawn of reflation
 expected to result from administration measures....But contrac-
 tion of bank credit continues at about the same drastic rate
 as in earlier months, and consumer purchasing power is being per-
 sistently curtailed by wage cuts, for which work-spreading plans
 can not fully compensate, while the movement for reduction of
 governmental expenditures grows apace....Evidences of increasing
 employment are still inconclusive save as to the improved op-
 erating possibilities and superior competitive position at low
 price levels of smaller concerns with light debt burdens and
 low fixed charges...Some currency expansion may result from
 active use of the new circulation privileges by national banks,
 and aggressive efforts are under way among local banker-

industrialist committees to convert idle credit resources into constructive work....But it is evident that the reflation measures can not become effective for some months, and in the meantime are being offset by continued deflationary efforts in other directions....The outcome depends upon the relative strength and speed of these opposing forces."

Cuban Cow

Census

An editorial in The Florida Times-Union for July 31 says: "There isn't much of importance, if any, in the mere act of counting cows, as Cuba is reported to be doing. But there is very much of importance in the facts accompanying the report of this counting activity as related to Cuba's dairy industry. In recent special correspondence from Havana to the New York Times it is stated that for the first time Cuba is counting its cows. Perhaps the reason for Cuba not taking its cow census until now, is that the cows Cuba had in years gone by were not worth counting, as were and still are the cows in some sections of this country, especially before it was discovered that purebred cows were worth more than cows of the scrub variety that yielded but a few drops of so-called milk at each milking, and whose meat was mighty poor eating. Now, however, and in places where the 'better-cattle' idea has taken hold, cows are worth counting as well as keeping on the farms and in dairies....Perhaps it would be a good idea to count more frequently the cows that are in various sections of this country--in Florida, for instance, that, notwithstanding the increase and improvement of dairy cattle, still needs more of the very best breeds of cows in order to supply the home demand for first-class milk from Florida dairies, instead of annually sending vast aggregate sums of money out of the State for milk needed here, and that comes here in large quantities, in tin cans. Surely, Florida dairymen derive no income or profit from the sale, in this State, of imported canned milk."

Gold Res-

toration

Barron's for August 1 says: "The president of the Bank of the Netherlands deals with the world economic crisis and its remedies in his report for the year ended March 31, 1932. Economic restoration, in his opinion, will be made possible only by a freer exchange of commodities and services in international trade. Dealing with monetary questions, the report says that the world must return to the gold standard. Criticism in countries where this standard has been abandoned as to the desirability of restoring gold as an international standard is unfounded in general. It is not the gold standard, the report states, which is the cause of the present situation, but the unsoundness of the economic policy in past years which has made a proper working of this standard impossible. It is the opinion of the president that in the future all countries which have abandoned the gold standard will return to gold again in some form or another, as these countries are watching and carefully protecting their gold reserves. "A rapid world return to the gold standard, however, the president thinks, is not desirable...."

Locusts in The Near East and India for July 21 says: "In the last Near East few years the locust pest has been particularly troublesome in some of the Near Eastern countries, and as is shown in the fourth report of the Committee on Locust Control, the damage done by swarms is very great. It is anticipated that the average annual losses due to locusts in Africa and Western Asia in the period 1927-31 amounted to 1,500,000 pounds. In the same period the expenditure on control measures amounted to about 1,000,000 pounds, while it is estimated that the number of man-days of labor spent by the population in controlling locusts was not less than 28,000,000 on a conservative estimate. The range of the activities of the various species of locust may be gauged from the fact that in the Near East alone the regions affected from time to time include Abyssinia, Eritrea, the Sudan, Arabia, Egypt, Palestine, Iraq, Persia, and India. While the cooperation between the various countries has had excellent results, it is clear, as the report says, that it is impossible to control an outbreak once it has been allowed to spread. The only way to deal with the locust pest is to deal with the breeding areas, and until these are definitely known and brought under control we must be prepared for locust incursions of more or less serious incidence."

New Potato An editorial in The American Fertilizer for July 30
Planter says: "An enterprising manufacturer of farm machinery in New Jersey put on the market this year a really new machine. It is a potato planter which plants twin rows, the two parts of which are twelve inches apart. The usual space for machine cultivation is left between these twin rows. Experimental plantings which have now matured show remarkable results, the acre yield being increased in some cases as much as 50 per cent. It is too early to pass judgment on twin row planting. We suspect it will call for more hand hoeing on many farms. The new planter will have a larger test next year, after which it will take its place in the long line of labor-saving devices which have brought about such changes in farm practice. The advent of this machine proves that the last word has not been said even about so prosaic a bit of farm work as planting potatoes. In the Golden Age of the ancients the earth would produce food spontaneously. This was a dream. 'In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread' will still be the law of human existence. But this machine age in which we find ourselves greatly reduces the sweating. It is the failure to adjust ourselves to the new order that causes most of the troubles of the farmers. A potato planter which increases the acre yield 50 per cent, without any increase in the market demand for the potatoes, is typical of what has been occurring on the farm for years. Motor-driven gang plows, grain 'headers,' high-speed trucks and a score of other mechanical devices have multiplied farm output far beyond the requirements of an increasing population."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 32

Section 1

August 8, 1932.

HOME LOAN BOARD NAMED

President Hoover on Saturday named the members of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, with former Representative Franklin W. Fort of New Jersey as the chairman. The other members are William B. Best of Pittsburgh, Dr. John M. Gries of Rosewood, Ohio, Nathan Adams of Dallas, Texas, and M. Morton Bodfish of Chicago.

The board is expected to hold its first meeting in Washington this week, when the first steps toward permanent organization will be taken. (Press, Aug. 7.)

COTTON MILLS PROPOSE FARM BOARD COTTON PURCHASE

The press of August 7 says: "As part of the general movement to end the chaotic conditions in the cotton and textile industries, a syndicate composed of the principal cotton mill interests is being formed with powerful banking support to purchase the 3,000,000 bales of cotton held either directly or indirectly by the Federal Farm Board. The operation, even at current prices which are near the historic lows, would involve a fund amounting to \$90,000,000 or more..."

NEW HORMONE DISCOVERED

The press today says: "The discovery of a new hormone was announced yesterday by the Carnegie Institution of Washington. This hitherto unknown hormone is found to have been produced by the anterior pituitary gland in addition to the growth and the gonad stimulating hormones, already recognized by most investigators. The new hormone, for which the name 'Prolactin' is proposed, has been shown to be the particular substance produced by the pituitary gland which is necessary for the secretion of milk in mammals and also for the production of the 'crop milk' of pigeons. The discovery was made by Dr. Oscar Riddle, Dr. Robert A. Bates and Simon W. Dykshorn of the department of genetics of the institution, located at Cold Spring Harbor, L.I...."

R.F.C. FUNDS ASKED

An Atlanta dispatch today states that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been asked by the Georgia State Chamber of Commerce to set up a \$4,000,000 agricultural credit corporation for the benefit of small farmers in North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

A Des Moines dispatch today says: "A loan of \$20,000,000 is sought by Iowa from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to take care of problems of its State treasury....About \$15,000,000 is needed to pay outstanding claims against the State sinking fund for public deposits and \$2,500,000 would be used for future claims with a like amount to satisfy outstanding anticipatory warrants...Attorney General Fletcher declared the Iowa situation is serious 'because 1,000 Iowa school districts have no money to start school with this September due to funds tied up in closed banks.' In addition, Gov. Dan Turner has opened negotiations with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a loan of as high as \$10,000,000 to provide relief for Iowa's needy."

Section 2

Argentina The Literary Digest for August 6 says: "Real anxiety is
Views being caused in far-away Argentina by the demand of South Africa
Ottawa and Australia at the Ottawa Empire Trade Conference for a larger
Confer- share of Britain's meat trade. It seems that now Great Britain
ence buys only about half its meat from the British Dominions, while
most of the other half is bought from Argentina and the United
States. 'Geographically,' the South African delegation stated
at Ottawa, 'there is no reason why the Union of South Africa, to-
gether with Southern Rhodesia, the Protectorates and Southwest
Africa, should not produce a sufficient number of good quality
cattle for the regular supply of chilled beef to the British mar-
ket.' But any increase in beef imports into Britain from South
Africa or Australia, say Buenos Aires press correspondents, could
be made only at the expense of Argentina. Yet Australia is not
looked upon as a serious competitor, we read in a Buenos Aires
dispatch to the New York Times, because its distance from London
makes it impossible to ship any other than frozen beef. Now it
seems that British consumers prefer chilled beef, and this pref-
erence has been a factor in the constant improvement of the Ar-
gentine meat supply to the British trade. The Argentines, we
are further informed, consider that 'the inferior quality' of
South African cattle makes them 'unfit for chilling, but Argentina
has long considered South Africa as possible rival.' Cabled
editorials to The Literary Digest from the Argentine press show
it is much disturbed by the ruin that might befall the Argentine
cattle industry, one of the country's chief sources of wealth, if
the Ottawa Conference should grant South Africa preferential
treatment in the matter of beef imports...."

Avocado of P. H. Rolfs, D.Sc. (1) and C. Rolfs, B.S. (2) writing
Brazil on "The Avocado" in Brazilian Business for June, say: "A new
epoch is being inaugurated in Brazil in the production of this
very nutritious and delicious salad fruit. Very few visitors to
the tropics have had the pleasure of eating an appetizing avocado,
with its delicate, nutty flavor, and of exactly the proper con-
sistency. The product one finds usually on the markets, or is
served in the hotels has about the same relation to the
'pedigreed' fruit that the common run of mangoes has to the
beautiful and delicious Rosa. Or as the usual 'club-picked'
orange has to the luscious Rio tangerine. The production of
high grade avocados has its incipency in North America, more
than 30 years ago and has not yet reached the export stage. The
national demand is increasing more rapidly than the production.
In North America the limiting factor is climate, in Brazil the
limiting factor is orchard husbandry. The Federal District
alone has enough productive land, unoccupied, to produce more
avocados than the whole of South Brazil is producing today. In
this brief article the writers hope to discuss a highly technical
subject in non-technical language. Over 90% of the avocado trees
in Brazil today are simply 'boarders.' Nearly all the others
produce fruit of so poor a quality that like the low quality of

mangoes and oranges, it is a drug on the market. This article blazes the trail by which the Floridians and Californians traveled out of the avocado wilderness...."

Beet Economics British Sugar Beet Review for July-August says: "During the last eight years there has been much criticism of beet economics and the 'rich rewards' of capitalists, with special sneers at foreigners who put their money into the industry while British capitalists chose 'safer' city bubbles, long since burst. A study of the factory companies' reports in this issue shows that all sugar is neither sweet nor golden. Many factories report losses and much reduced returns. In this state of things the 'foreigner' largely shares. In the case of the Irish Sugar Co., Ltd., the Czechoslovak Sugar Co., which holds about one-third of the shares of the Carlow factory, has had to provide a considerable sum from its own reserves to write down to less than half the value of its holdings in the Irish company. All this does not sound very encouraging for those who are making efforts to build new factories, whether in the Free State or in Great Britain. A considered sugar policy in both countries is both necessary and urgent."

Business Situation Manufacturers Record for August says: "Signs of improvement in the business world are increasing, and...the downward line of production and prices is tending to straighten out. In fact, the curve is upward in some instances. There has been a steady upturn in the bond market for several weeks past and better prices for shares. Commodity prices for the fifth consecutive week show a gain in the general average. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports farm products have sustained an advance of 7.3 per cent. Livestock has been in greater demand at rising figures and the hog market has made a marked advance. The Interstate Commerce Commission's agreement with a four-system consolidation plan for Class 1 Eastern railroads has helped the carrier situation. It will take some time to straighten out financial arrangements by which this epoch-making move will take effect, but it is believed that some of the roads already closely linked financially may very soon co-ordinate some of their operations without waiting for the full completion of their capital amalgamation. The situation in oil production is distinctly more encouraging. The Atlantic Refining Co. showed for the first six months of 1932 an increase of earnings over the same period last year and the Sun Oil Company's earnings for the second quarter were double those of the 1931 period. There has been heavy buying, reported as coming from London, of American securities. Foreign interests have evidently considered that the tide is turning here so far as security values are concerned. Department stores for two or three weeks past have reported increased sales. Accounts of factories reopening and re-employment of labor in widely separated localities are multiplying. All of this makes cheerful

reading. Business appears to be on the road to recovery and to add to the encouragement, anyone who will examine the facts we are presenting in this issue, which compare conditions of today with those of twenty years ago, will see that the bottom has not dropped out of everything. On the contrary, while there has been ample ground for gloom by reason of the shock sustained, it is equally true that a very considerable volume of business is still being done and with unimpaired natural resources and the will to succeed, it is probable that before long definite improvement in our affairs will become more marked."

California An editorial in California Cultivator for July 30 says:
Conditions "While, here in California, we are still confronted with surpluses of some of our major fruit crops which, so far, it has been impossible to bring under any sort of effective control and markets are still depressed because of the generally lower buying power of the consuming public, there is a decided trend toward greater industrial activity throughout the country as it becomes apparent that stocks of manufactured goods are getting low and prices are advancing to the point where manufacturers feel safe in increasing their factory output. This is reflected in an increase in employment which means greater buying power and a more active market for our farm crops. Possibly the brightest spot in the agricultural picture is the fact that our American farmers have been gradually getting back to the old fashioned idea of living off the farm rather than raising only so-called cash crops, which in recent years have not brought them enough cash to buy the things they can or should be producing on the farm for the family table. Despite the fact that certain classes of farmers have rather severely criticized us in the past for suggesting this live at home idea, more and more farmers are finding that in the long run it pays to produce as much as possible of the feed and food consumed on the farm. Incidentally, this practice if generally followed by all farmers who have the facilities for so doing, will do more to bring independence to our farmers and be of greater aid in stabilizing agriculture than all the farm relief measures Congress can enact during the next 100 years. At any rate, the farmers who are following this practice are generally getting by, living fairly comfortably and usually have a little money with which to pay interest and taxes or to buy needed new equipment. The fact that there is an apparent trend in this direction seems to be the best evidence that agriculture has reached bottom and is again on the up-grade."

Cheese An editorial in Ontario Farmer for August says:
Industry "Hon. T. L. Kennedy's five-year plan for the dairy industry of Canada follows closely in general outline the method adopted with marked success to place the marketing of Ontario apples on a sound basis. In brief it consists in the centralizing of cheesemaking in large factories to reduce present overhead costs

and provide more uniformity in quality. This is to be followed by the provision of central storage houses and a selling organization to market the cheese in Great Britain. Cheese is taken as the chief product to which attention is to be directed because it is the chief dairy product of Ontario and because the price of milk for cheesemaking purposes sets the price of milk going into other outlets under present methods of transportation. The plan announced by Ontario's Minister of Agriculture necessitates the organizing of cheese factory patrons in units large enough to give them control of a big percentage of the milk to be made into cheese--just as the apple growers have had to organize. This organization work is already underway in the major cheese producing sections of the province...."

Cooperative Creamery Success : An editorial in The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist for August says: "This paper has told the story of the cooperative creamery at Starkville, Mississippi, more than one time, but like any story of success, it is always worth telling again, and especially when success continues through a period like that we have had to confront during recent years. The record shows that during one day in May of the present year this plant turned out more than 11,000 pounds of butter. During the month of May a total of 229,000 pounds of butter was manufactured and shipped out over the country. Nine cars went to Pennsylvania markets in one day. And it is said that this is the only butter shipped out of the South to eastern markets that uniformly brings a premium above the market price. That premium is paid because of the exceedingly high quality. The local paper in Starkville, with due appreciation for what the dairymen have done, for the splendid asset they have in their cooperative creamery, for the rather satisfactory business that has prevailed in spite of the depression, gratefully remarked that 'this institution is our most valued asset.' Starkville, of course, has had all the opportunity and as much urging as any other small town has had to adorn itself with towering smokestacks over enterprises that undoubtedly would today be as idle as last year's bird nest. The folks there, however, reasoned that 'the cows have brought us a long way. Better stick to our cows.' They stuck, are still sticking, and find themselves magnificently rewarded for their good sense."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 5.--Grain: No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 55 3/8 to 56 3/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 55 3/8 to 56 3/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 46 3/4 to 47¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 45 3/4 to 46 1/2¢; Chicago 52 to 53 1/4¢; St. Louis 52¢ (Nom.); No.1 S. R. Winter St. Louis 53¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 46 1/4 to 46 1/2¢; Chicago 52 3/4 to 53¢; St. Louis 52 to 52 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 50¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 45 1/2 to 49 1/2¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth)

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Minneapolis 46 1/2 to 49 1/2¢; No. 2 rye Minneapolis 33 5/8 to 34 5/8¢; No. 2 mixed corn Kansas City 31 to 32¢; Chicago 32 1/2 to 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No. 2 white corn Kansas City 31 1/2 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No. 2 yellow corn Kansas City 34 to 35¢; Chicago 33 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2 to 32 3/4¢; No. 3 yellow corn Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Kansas City 33 to 34¢; Chicago 32¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No. 2 white oats Chicago 18 3/4 to 19 1/4¢; St. Louis 18¢; No. 3 white oats Minneapolis 16 3/8 to 17 3/8¢; Kansas City 17 to 18 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 18 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 17¢; Special No. 2 barley Minneapolis 31 to 32¢; Chicago 31 to 36¢; No. 1 flaxseed Minneapolis 96 to 99¢.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.65; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.50 to \$8; vealers, good and choice \$5.50 to \$6.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points to 5.65¢ per pound. On the same day last season the price was 7.30¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 5.97¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 5.97¢.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.10-\$1.20 per 100 pounds in the East; mostly 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Kansas and Missouri sacked stock 70¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢ f.o.b. Kaw Valley. Massachusetts yellow onions 75¢-85¢ per 50-pound sacks in New York City. Midwestern yellows 35¢-50¢ in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, closed at \$1.50-\$2.50 per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Belles \$1.25-\$2.50 in the East. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$145-\$270 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles few 24-28 pounds, \$40-\$100 f.o.b. Macon.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21¢; 91 score, 20 1/2¢; 90 score, 19 1/4¢.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 to 13 1/2¢; Single Daisies, 13 to 13 1/2¢; Young Americas, 13 to 13 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24¢; Standards, 18 to 20¢; Rehandled Receipts, 16 1/2¢-17 1/2¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 33

Section 1

August 9, 1932.

STIMSON ON KELLOGG PACT Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, enunciated last night what his advisers believe to be the most important declaration of American foreign policy since the signing of the Kellogg pact, according to the press today. The report says: "Speaking before the Council of Foreign Relations in New York, the Secretary declared that the Kellogg pact was not a negative policy putting the United States on record against war, but a positive policy obligating this country to consult with the other nations in the endeavor to make the pact a 'living reality' and thus prevent war...."

COTTON AND THE STOCK MARKET The New York Times today says: "An excited advance in cotton precipitated yesterday one of the biggest demonstrations in stocks in three years, or since the climax of the bull market in 1929. Dealings on the Stock Exchange made up a total of 5,462,000 shares, while prices rose 2 to 9 points. In the bond market the net gains ran from 1 to 6 points and the turnover, involving a total of more than \$15,000,000, was the largest for any day since April 8. The upswing in stocks coincided with the issuance of a Government crop estimate which forecast an unexpectedly low yield of cotton and which produced a rise of nearly \$5 a bale in that commodity. In setting the 1932 cotton crop at 11,306,000 bales, the smallest output since 1923 and lower by nearly 6,000,000 bales than that of last year, the Government forecasters surprised the trade and upset all calculations. The figures were of more significance from a market viewpoint than they would have been ordinarily, since they were released at a time when the principal cotton mill interests of the country, backed by bankers, were preparing to purchase and retire the 3,000,000 bales which the Federal Farm Board and the cooperative groups hold...."

RAW MATERIAL CREDIT PLAN The press today reports: "The creation by New York banks of an organization tentatively called the Commodities Credit Corporation, with capital that may reach \$100,000,000, as the core of a far-reaching campaign, inspired and directed by Eugene Meyer, for breaking the depression through a direct attack upon the deflation of raw material prices is nearing completion and is expected to be announced within a few days. The corporation, which is to make loans to consumers of raw materials to finance the purchase of stocks for manufacturing purposes, will be supplemented by projects designed to remove from the commodities markets the overhanging threat of the wheat and cotton held by the Federal Farm Board and its affiliated organizations. The financing activities of the new corporation will not be limited to agricultural products, but will include copper, steel and every other form of raw material...."

HOME LOAN BANK ORGANIZATION The press today states that the first problem of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board will be the establishment of Federal home loan districts--from eight to twelve in number--in which home-loan discount banks will be set up.

Section 2

Agriculture and Commerce Charles D. Bohannon, writing under the title "Agriculture is the Foundation of Manufacture and Commerce" in Manufacturers Record for August, says: "So engrossed have some of us become with the economic importance of industries and big cities, that we often find business men and their legislative representatives prone to think of all legislation for agriculture as being class legislation. Opposition to agricultural legislation and our failure in general to do those things essential to secure agricultural economic soundness are based on the fact that we have not yet grasped the elemental truth, that with the cityward trend and industrial development a constantly increasing proportion of our population has become dependent on the farm production of the dwindling remainder. If this reduced percentage of agricultural producers are to continue to be in position to support the tremendous superstructure of industry and commerce, which in the last analysis must rest on agriculture, they must have the very highest quality of educational, social, and economic opportunities. The present collapse or partial collapse of our economic structure could have been averted or at least its effects minimized had we not forgotten this fact and allowed our development to become top heavy. Whatever affects the life and buying power of our agricultural citizens affects vitally all manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers, who depend upon it to any degree; and through them all other makers and purveyors of goods, as well as the whole vast organizations of transportation, communication, finance, and credit. This fundamental fact needs to be driven home to all. If business men and city dwellers in general once get thoroughly in mind the fact that national prosperity and economic soundness are impossible without an economic soundness in our agricultural system, they will be in the forefront of the proponents of sound agricultural system, they will be in the forefront of the proponents of sound agricultural legislation instead of, as is all too frequently the case, doing everything possible to block it...."

Business Situation The Business Week for August 10 says: "The strong speculative movement in security and commodity markets has provided a powerful and pervasive stimulus to business sentiment and a better background for renewed business initiative which organized administration efforts are attempting to arouse and mobilize....There is evident a commendable determination on the part of the administration to make the most of the measures which Congress has provided to promote industrial expansion and higher price levels. The comparative clearness of the political atmosphere and improvement in the banking position are helpful for this purpose....Business indicators show increasing stability and commodity prices encouraging strength....Although evidences of actual expansion of productive and trade activity are still slight, scattered and uncertain, the cessation of their relentless recession is reassuring....The problems of putting a decisive stop to the persistent contraction of bank credit, of increasing employment and consumer purchasing power, of readjusting debt burdens to lower income levels and reducing the

cost of long-term capital for productive purposes still remain as basic obstacles to quick and easy recovery, although the far-reaching reflationary forces now at work will go far to offset these difficulties as they become effective....The most important accomplishment so far has been the rapid dissipation of the defeatist state of mind in financial and industrial circles and a renewed disposition to believe that, after all, business recovery may be possible and that everything need not go to the dogs, even in the dog days."

Kansas
Food
Study

An editorial in The Miami Herald for July 30 says: "The statistician of the board of agriculture of the State of Kansas has been investigating the food habits of the people of this country as they relate to the amount of land necessary to produce crops sufficient for the population. As matters now stand, he says, it requires more than two acres of crops to feed the average American, compared with one acre for a German, one-half an acre for a Chinese, and one-fourth of an acre for a Japanese. There has been a notable change in the food habits of the American public since the beginning of the present century. In the five-year period from 1909 to 1913, inclusive, the average yearly consumption of cereal grains for human food, wheat, corn, oats, rye, buckwheat and barley, was 340 pounds per person; within the last five years that average has been cut to 240 pounds per person. At the same time the use of beef as food has declined from 82 pounds per capita to 57 pounds....Singular as it may seem, pork and lard have made up for some of the decline in the use of beef. During the pre-war period, the average person in the United States consumed 73 pounds of pork products each year. The average has now increased to 84 pounds for each person, annually. The great increases, however, in food uses are to be found in sugar and milk. While the consumption of wheat has decreased by 17 per cent, that of sugar has increased by 30 per cent. But the use of milk has increased in greater proportions than has any other article of food. The American public began to take to milk in large quantities in 1915. In 1920, when the prohibition act went into effect it was in full swing. Continued health campaigns since that time have steadily increased the average consumption. Now the Kansas Agricultural College finds that these changes in the diet of the people have a direct influence on the amount of land needed for cultivation. ...All of which means that the decreases in the consumption of certain kinds of food and increases on others is requiring a larger area of cultivated land than in the old wheat and beef eating days."

Ottawa
Confer-
ence
Problems

An editorial in Country Life (London) for July 30 says: "...The problems of Inter-Imperial trade in the products of animal husbandry are receiving and will receive at Ottawa the closest possible attention. Britain, as a great industrial nation, can not, of course, afford to adopt any policy which will raise the cost of her raw materials above world parity levels, and this means that wool, hides and skins are excluded from any

real possibility of effective preferential treatment. Dairy products, on the other hand, raise no difficult issues. New Zealand and Australia are at present the main sources of butter supply in the Empire, and New Zealand and Canada of cheese. Effective preference in these products is, therefore, of very real importance to these Dominions. The same is true of poultry and eggs, which are themselves more than twice as important as wheat to the agriculture of the United Kingdom. At present the proportion of foreign poultry and eggs imported into this country is very high indeed when compared with imports from other parts of the Empire, and it is quite clear that a duty on foreign eggs will not only help the British poultry farmer, but will meet the needs of trade with other parts of the Empire. The question of pigs products is not very different, though it is obvious that, in spite of the fertility of the pig, it will take longer to enable home and Dominion producers to meet completely the demands of the Empire as a whole. In 1931 more than eighty per cent of the country's requirements in bacon, for instance, came from foreign countries, such as Denmark, and the immediate imposition of a heavy duty would probably penalize the consumer before home and Empire producers were ready to supply the deficiency caused by cutting off foreign supplies. But these and many other problems of inter-Imperial trade in meat are being carefully and seriously considered at Ottawa. The problems of mutton and lambs are comparatively simple; but those of beef are seriously complicated by the fact that Australian and South African beef must be frozen, and therefore at a disadvantage compared with the chilled beef which South America produces...."

Production Arundel Cotter, writing on increased productive capacity

Problems under the title "'Is There Visions About?'" in Barron's for August 8, says: "...If statistical proof be needed that our capacity to produce is increasingly exceeding our ability to consume, it may be pointed out that, during the years 1923 to 1927, a period of great prosperity and unusually high consumption, employment in productive industry showed a steadily declining trend, although output was gaining rapidly. Our great industries increased their output from 3% to as much as 84%, while the number of men they employed declined from 1% to more than 20%. A few--but how few?--of our industrial leaders are at length beginning to realize that capital no longer has but one responsibility, production; one royal road to profits, creating goods to be consumed; to realize that capital must endeavor to see to it that production and consumption shall as nearly as possible balance one another. Many will argue that the trouble does not lie in overproduction but in mal-distribution. This is to a certain extent begging the question. Of course by distribution they do not mean the mere physical distribution of goods, wares, and merchandise geographically, but getting them into the hands of consumers. This implies first the distribution of wealth. I think it can be shown that the inequitable distribution of wealth is due primarily to the same factors that have caused overproduction and that the solution of the one problem will automatically take care of the other...."

Wholesale Prices The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending July 30 stands at 64.7, as compared with 64.5 for the week ending July 23. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average price in 1926 as 100.0, shows that an increase of three-tenths of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of July 30, when compared with the week ending on July 23.

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 8.--Grain prices: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 59 to 60¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 59 to 60¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 48 to 48 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 48 to 48 1/2¢; Chicago 55 to 56 3/4¢; St. Louis 55 1/2¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 57¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 48 3/4 to 50 1/2¢; Chicago 55 to 57 1/4¢; St. Louis 56 to 56 1/2¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 54¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 49 7/8 to 53 7/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 50 7/8 to 53 7/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 35 3/8 to 36 3/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 31 to 31 1/2¢; Chicago 33 1/4¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 to 32¢; St. Louis 33¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 34 to 35¢; Chicago 33 3/4 to 34 1/4¢; St. Louis 33 to 33 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 33 to 34¢; St. Louis 32 3/4¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 19 1/4 to 20¢; St. Louis 18 1/2 to 19¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 18 to 19¢; Kansas City 17 1/2 to 20¢; Chicago 18 1/4 to 19¢; St. Louis 18 1/4 to 18 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 32 to 33¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1 to \$1.02.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.25 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.75 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6 to \$7; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.25.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 85¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 90¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Missouri sacked Cobblers 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1.25-

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\$1.75 per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Elbertas \$1.75-\$2 in eastern cities. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-28 pounds average, \$125-\$225 bulk per car in New York City. Massachusetts yellow onions best mostly 75¢ per 50-pound sack in New York City; Japanese Sets 50-60¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley Points. Iowa Yellows 40¢-75¢ in consuming centers.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 86 points to 6.70¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.27¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 87 points to 7.03¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 84 points to 7.00¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21½¢; 91 score, 21¢; 90 score, 20½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾¢; Single Daisies, 13½¢ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¾¢ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 21 to 24½¢; Standards, 18 to 20½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 16½¢ to 17½¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 34

Section 1

August 10, 1932.

RELIEF BOARD OPERATIONS

The press today says: "Two Federal agencies pushed ahead yesterday with the specific aims of lifting the weight of economic depression from the shoulders of home owners and farmers. While the Home Loan Bank board formulated plans in a private meeting immediately after being sworn into office, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's board designated Wilson McCarthy, one of its board members, to expedite the organization of agricultural credit corporations as authorized under the unemployment relief act.

"A meeting of livestock men with the reconstruction corporation board is scheduled for Friday morning, and it is predicted in official circles that loans direct to farmers, without the intervention of cooperative organizations, will be possible within thirty days...."

NEW FARM BOARD MEMBER

President Hoover completed the makeup of the Federal Farm Board yesterday with the appointment of Ernest B. Thomas of Rushville, Indiana, according to the press today. The Indianan takes the place vacated more than a year ago by Samuel R. McKelvie of Nebraska, who was the wheat representative on the board. Mr. Thomas is a former governor of the Federal Land Bank in Puerto Rico, from which office he retired some time ago. He is expected to take office immediately.

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

An Ottawa dispatch August 9 says: "The answer of the British delegation at the Imperial Economic Conference to the Canadian proposals for new trade agreements between the Dominion and the United Kingdom was handed to Prime Minister R. B. Bennett August 8. It is in no sense an acceptance. Technically, it is not a rejection, for the door is left open for negotiation, but the Canadian Government is definitely informed that both its offers and demands must be materially revised before they can serve even as a basis for negotiation. Moreover, the British have supplemented their reply with a set of counter-proposals, one of which is that the British textile manufacturers shall have an opportunity to compete in the Canadian market. The failure of the Dominion to provide such an opportunity was a cardinal defect of the offer, in the opinion of the British delegation...."

BRITISH COTTON STRIKE THREAT

A Manchester, England, dispatch today states that a general strike in Lancashire, with possible disastrous results to Britain's cotton trade industry, threatened last night after negotiations for a new wage agreement broke down.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

A Cairo dispatch today says: "The Egyptian Cotton Bourse is experiencing its wildest flurry of excitement, due to speculation and buying in the last two days, when, in sympathy with the rise of the American stock market, sakellarides cotton yesterday reached a high level of \$14.88 and uppers attained a level of \$11.83. "

Section 2

American Veterinary Medical Association An editorial in The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist for August says: "With a membership of about 4,500 veterinarians in the United States, Canada, and other North American countries, the American Veterinary Medical Association will hold its 69th annual meeting in Atlanta, Ga., August 24-26, 1932. Although this association was organized in June, 1863, or sixty-nine years ago, this meeting in Atlanta next month will be the second ever held in that part of this country known as the Cotton Belt....The people of the United States and Canada, which supply the major portion of the membership of this association, owe a greater debt for efficient service to the American veterinary profession than most of them fully appreciate. In guarding the public health, as members of boards of health, and in directing milk, livestock, and meat inspection, the profession has rendered an important and efficient service to the general public. In the control of livestock diseases communicable to man, American veterinarians have rendered a service unsurpassed anywhere....An equally brilliant record has been made by American veterinarians in the fields of medical research, and the South should therefore welcome the American veterinary profession to our midst and show them every courtesy and honor within our power, when it meets in Atlanta the latter part of this month."

British Sugar Beet Industry British Sugar Beet Review for July-August says: "The progress which has been made in this country between the years 1924-1930 in the sugar industry is remarkable. This is partly due to the growth of the homegrown beet industry and partly to the considerable expansion of the refining industry created through the fiscal assistance given to the British refiners since 1928. The Preliminary Report No. 12 of the 1930 Census of Production, published in the Board of Trade Journal, shows that between 1928 and 1930 the output of refined sugar rose from 989,250 tons to 1,897,400, of which 397,600 tons were produced by the beet sugar industry and 1,499,800 by the home refineries. The very great fall in refined sugar prices from 45/6 to 18/3, and the reduction of excise duties, made this much increased output to be actually worth less than that of 1924--34,793,000 pounds compared with 44,454,000 pounds. This great fall in prices did not, however, affect the earnings of the refining industry, which works on margin, but has considerably reduced the income of the beet industry which produces the sugar from the home-grown beet. As the result of this remarkable advance the British refining industry is now supplying 96.6 per cent of the home requirements against 61.9 per cent in 1924. The per capita consumption of imported sugar last year was 86½ lbs. of unrefined and only 2½ lbs. refined; the consumption of home-grown beet sugar was 15½ lbs. The census also shows that the United Kingdom now produces a large quantity of dried beet pulp. In 1930 the output amounted to 189,450 tons valued at 514,000 pounds."

Forestry

and Em-
ployment

An editorial in American Forests for August says: "Passage by Congress on July 16 of the much mooted relief bill extending Federal aid to unemployment should bring under fair and non-partisan consideration the merits and possibilities of forest work as a cooperative relief measure by Federal and State agencies. In national emergencies like the present, men are more important than trees. Forest work programs should be approached from the standpoint of first the relief they can give to the destitute, cost considered, and second the constructive character of the work to be performed. The forty-eight States of the union embrace over 500,000,000 acres of land on which trees are growing, or should be growing, in order to maintain America's tree environment and its backlog of fertile soil, clear streams, outdoor life and labor and the raw materials for the city factories. These acres block up a large part of the natural resources of the country. The manner in which they are cared for now and in the future affects for good or evil the permanent prosperity of the Nation and conditions of employment in years to come. Anyone familiar with the State of our forest lands, their lack of adequate protection, their influence upon soil erosion, stream silting, and water conservation, knows that the application of labor to this badly depleted resource would be a worthwhile investment for the State and the Nation. Almost everywhere throughout the country's forest domain there is work waiting to be done embracing the following major activities: (1) The construction of thousands of miles of fire breaks, forest roads and trails, telephone lines, etc., to better safeguard forests and forest land resources against fire; (2) Improvement cuttings to increase growth and forest values in general; (3) Planting denuded areas and establishing additional forest nurseries; (4) Control of tree destroying insects and diseases; (5) Salving fire-wood in the forest for the destitute in city and country; (6) Work to retard soil erosion and to stop the millions of tons of silt that are pouring into our streams annually; (7) Planting trees along the roadsides and the beautification of forest areas bordering the country's highways....Forest work as a means of helping to relieve State emergencies of unemployment is not a new proposal nor an untried one. Many States last winter turned to forest areas as a means of helping to meet their unemployment problems. Most notable among them was California with its twenty-eight forestry camps in forest and watershed regions of the State. These camps, operated on a subsistence basis of lodging and three well-cooked meals a day for six hours of work, absorbed 3,000 men from the city bread lines at a cost of less than fifty cents a day for each man. The whole undertaking proved so successful, so beneficial to the health and morale of the men, and so worthwhile from the standpoint of public work accomplished that Governor Rolph is planning to expand the project on a greatly enlarged scale next winter, provided funds are available...."

Ottawa
Confer-
ence
Notes

An Ottawa dispatch August 8 says: "Lumber yesterday assumed the leading place in the negotiations between Canada and Great Britain now in progress at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa. From authoritative sources it was learned that whatever amendments Canada may make to her trade reciprocity offer to the United Kingdom will depend largely upon what the British will be willing to do for Canada in the matter of lumber at the expense of Soviet Russia. With the admonition, 'Choose between the dominions and Soviet Russia,' Prime Minister Bennett of Canada, backed by the Premiers of five Canadian lumber-producing Provinces who are expected to assemble at Ottawa to-day, will tell Stanley Baldwin, leader of the British delegation, that there can be little room for substantial amendment of the Canadian proposals unless the British are willing to help the sorely hit Canadian lumber industry....Canada is willing to compromise on wheat, fish, vegetables, meats, furs and other products, but she will not swerve from her insistence that Great Britain must do something of real value for Canadian lumber. Canada intends to speak in tones of a virtual ultimatum...."

Stock
Prices
and
Busi-
ness

An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for August 9 says: "Mingled with and decidedly qualifying the financial community's enthusiasm over the recent vigorous advance in security and commodity prices are certain misgivings. Competent and conservative observers are asking questions such as these: 1. What will be the consequences, upon the business state of mind and upon the actual condition of trade and industry, if the past week's up-rush of stock prices turns out to have been premature and is succeeded by a quick reaction to or near the 'lows' of early July? In that case will not our general position be worse than before this rise, and worse than if the stock market had not reached the pitch of excitement prevalent for some days past? 2. Unless the price movement presages a definite business turn for the better it is without justification. How desirable in the long run can a price movement be which takes place in advance of business recovery and continues despite a total absence of proof that better times are on the way? Obviously the conclusive answer to such disturbing reflections can be had only from the long reach of events hereafter. If the vigor of the market rise turns out in fact to have been a barometric reading of the nearer economic future, these questions will have lost their point. Meanwhile, and pending such proof of the pudding, it will serve some purpose to point out that only four months ago a price level equivalent to that which now prompts fear that the rise is going too fast and too far looked to nearly everyone unreasonably depressed. Up to a week ago no one would seriously have contended that any price level of the year 1932 to date was a dangerously inflated one; even the most pessimistically inclined contended only that it had not been deflated enough to discount business developments yet in store. Certainly a market advance can not and will not continue indefinitely with business and agricultural recovery both

persistently absent. But were the record stock 'lows' of the current period produced solely by consideration of actual conditions, or were they in part the result of a widespread attitude bordering upon mental panic? If the latter factor was largely influential, the market is entitled to a substantial rebound, based on a subsidence of exaggerated and unreasoning fear...."

Williamstown A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch August 7 reports: "... Meeting Dr. Walter McLaren, executive secretary of the Institute of Politics, in session at Williamstown, on Saturday, drew a balance sheet of the administration's financial program and concluded that it was 'in the black' to the extent of \$36,000,000. His opinion was that the Hoover program enacted by Congress was 'imposing.' Dr. John H. Williams, Professor of Finance at Harvard University, said that the emergency caused by unprecedented bank failures had compelled the Government to take steps to repair the credit machinery....Dr. Williams referred to the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as 'a stroke of genius' by the Hoover Administration, but said that it was necessary to use it in the right way....He approved of loans to railroads and public utilities, but felt that if efforts were made to assist the commodity market it might be courting trouble...."

"In his round table on foreign economic policy, Professor Williams described the elements which led to England becoming the administrator of the gold standard. He could not conceive of a nation less fitted than France to hold the world's gold or to administer the gold standard, because 'France has neither the financial machinery, the business flexibility nor the economic motivation which fit a nation for such a role.'...."

Section 3

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm August 9.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 57 1/4 to 58 1/4¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 57 1/4 to 58 1/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 47 1/4 to 49¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 46 3/4 to 48¢; Chicago 55 1/4 to 55 3/4¢; St. Louis 54 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 55 1/2¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 46 3/4 to 49¢; Chicago 55 to 56 1/2¢; St. Louis 55¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 54¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 49 to 53¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 50 to 53¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 3/4 to 32 1/8¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 to 34¢; Chicago 33 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/8 to 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 32 to 33¢; St. Louis 31 3/4¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 18 3/4 to 19 3/4¢; St. Louis 19¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 17 5/8 to 18 1/8¢; Kansas City 18 to 20¢; Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 3/4¢; St. Louis 17 to 17 1/2¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 32 to 33¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 98 3/4 to \$1.00 3/4.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.85; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$6.90 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to \$4.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.75 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations.) Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 80¢-\$1.25 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. northern and central points. Maryland and Virginia Cobblers \$1.65-\$2.25 per stave barrel in the East. North Carolina Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1.10-\$1.75 per six-basket crate in terminal markets, Belles \$1-\$1.50 and Hales \$1.25-\$1.75; Elbertas in bushel baskets \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. Candor. North and South Carolina and Virginia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average brought \$135-\$255 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles, 24-28 pounds, \$50-\$125 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia. Massachusetts yellow onions 50¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; Japanese Sets 50¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern sacked yellows 40¢-50¢ in Chicago.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21½¢; 91 score, 21¢; 90 score, 20¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾¢; Single Daisies, 13½¢; Young Americas, 13¾ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 23 to 26½¢; Standards, 19 to 22½¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17½ to 18½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 6 points to 6.64¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.22¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 6.97¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 6.98¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 35

Section 1

August 11, 1932.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION ABANDONS FIVE- DAY WEEK

The press today states that the Civil Service Commission's abandonment of the five-day week was announced yesterday by Secretary E. C. Babcock. The report says: "Other Federal agencies operating on the short week basis decided not to change, despite the higher pay cut involved...."

HOME LOAN BANK CITIES

The Federal Home Loan Bank board will designate the locations of branch banks only after the board's policies have been established, Chairman Franklin W. Fort announced last night in an obvious effort to stop the flood of communications from cities requesting that branch banks be located in them. A press report today says: "Under the Home Loan Bank act, from eight to twelve banks are to be established by the board, each with a minimum capitalization of \$5,000,000, for the primary purpose of discounting mortgages or, as Mr. Fort said, 'making mortgages liquid for the first time in history.'..."

R.F.C. REFUSES IOWA LOAN

Iowa was informed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation August 9 that it could not lend money directly to the State for operation of counties and cities whose money is tied up in closed banks, according to the press of August 10. The report says: "John Fletcher, attorney general, and Ray Johnson, State treasurer, conferred with corporation officials and were told they should look to banks within the State for the money needed. The banks then could come to the corporation and obtain the money, it was added. The relief bill passed by Congress makes provisions for loans only for purposes that will create employment."

FARM PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION

The importance of Federal regulation of all forms of transportation and the need of equality between the interests of agriculture and the railroads, leading to a return of prosperity, were stressed yesterday in a discussion of the effect of the transportation problem upon the fruit industry by speakers at the annual convention of the International Apple Association at New York, according to the press today. The report says: "A general discussion by representatives of various branches of the fruit-growing industry followed the address of Julien L. Eysmans, traffic vice president of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the subject, 'The Railroad and Transportation Situation.' The discussion was led by J. S. Crutchfield, president of the American Fruit Growers, Inc., of Pittsburgh. 'Highway traffic should be adequately and properly controlled to serve the best interests of the public,' Mr. Eysmans declared, following his introductory remarks dealing with the regulation of the railroads since 1900.... In refutation of some of the statements made by Mr. Eysmans on behalf of the railroads, Mr. Crutchfield, who admitted that he was himself a railroad director, urged that railroad rates should be adjusted to a fall in the prices of commodities...."

Section 2

American-- The Wall Street Journal for August 5 says: "Advancing Canadian security markets in New York are being watched closely by Relations Canada because of the belief that an upturn in the United States might have a greater effect on United States--Canadian relations than the Imperial Conference at Ottawa. Should the improvement continue, American investment in Canada might be resumed, and this in turn would tend to reduce the discount on Canadian exchange. In the latter part of the year, Canada will borrow an amount perhaps as high as \$200,000,000. Part of the financing may be done in New York if that market is favorable. This would further strengthen the position of the Canadian dollar. Any improvement in the exchange rate between Canada and New York would have an important bearing on the trade relations of the two countries. The discount on Canadian exchange since last fall has served as a blanket tariff ranging from 10% to 25%. Despite this handicap and the high tariff duties against the United States, countries with depreciated currencies have been able to make only small gains on the United States in the Canadian market. Given stable exchange between the two countries, the Imperial Conference seems unlikely to have the drastic effects on American trade with Canada which have been predicted."

Dahlia Patent An editorial in Florists Exchange for August 6 says: "Charles G. Reed, proprietor of the Success Dahlia Gardens, Lawrence, Mass., was advised on July 30 that his pure white Dahlia, Margaret E. Broomall, has been granted a plant patent, the first, so far as we know, ever given to a variety of this plant. The variety was originated four years ago by J. E. Broomall of Eagle Rock, Colo. and named after his wife. Three years ago L. Reed bought it outright and, exhibiting it at the 1930 Atlantic City Flower and Garden Pageant, won the American Home Achievement Medal for the largest and most perfect bloom exhibited. In 1931 the A. D. S. trial garden at Storrs, Conn., gave it the highest score ever awarded a Dahlia anywhere. Mr. Reed then temporarily withdrew it from exhibition and sale and applied for a patent through his attorney Merlin M. Evans of Washington, D.C. The plant has produced blooms 16½ in. in diameter and Mr. Reed hopes to have an 18 in. bloom ready for exhibition at Atlantic City this fall."

Meat Prices A continuation of the higher price levels of hogs and cattle featured the livestock and meat trade during July, according to a review of the livestock and meat situation issued August 1 by the Institute of American Meat Packers. Although hog and cattle prices declined somewhat toward the close of the month from the top prices reached earlier, nevertheless a substantial part of the recent gain was retained. The demand for meats during July was good and product moved into consumption at generally higher prices than prevailed during June. However, the composite price of pork products did not show a gain comparable to that shown by live hog prices in the early part of the month, and the price of beef at wholesale did not go up in line with live cattle prices. The export trade showed some improvement over that of June.

Ottawa
Confer-
ence

Stephen Bell, writing under the title "Re-routing The World's Trade" in Commerce and Finance for August 10, says: "Progress has been made at Ottawa, but it is largely of a negative nature--the finding out of things which can and can not be done, chiefly the latter. The Financial Post, Toronto, opines that this week will see the fate of the conference decided. Achievement of anything worth while for the common good of the empire, obviously, depends on mutual concessions, and the spirit of concession has not as yet dominated the conference. Consider wheat and other foodstuffs. The Empire Marketing Board was established in London in 1926. It was the work chiefly of L. S. Amery, then Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, Conservative. The Conservatives had promised a large amount of 'preference' to the Dominions, but when they went to the country in a general election and it developed that such preferences meant customs duties on foodstuffs, they were disastrously defeated.... Yet preference for the Dominions in the matter of wheat, flour, meats, etc., involves a British tariff on such commodities. Canada has offered a pact to Great Britain which, it is said, contemplates the diversion of \$100,000,000 or more of trade to the mother country which now comes to the United States. It was a tempting offer, but it was accompanied by Premier Bennett's re-affirmation of Canada's protective policy, which will permit of no injury to any efficient Canadian industry, which largely neutralizes it, for inquiry developed the fact that he knows of no Canadian industry which is not 'efficient.' His offer contemplated quite a number of British tariff taxes on imported foods and raw materials, and indications are that it will be rejected. Britain wants preferences on textiles, but her eye in this regard is chiefly on India, for Canada has a well-developed textile industry of her own to 'protect.' Chemicals constitute another group of industries whose sales to Canada and the other Dominions are coveted by Britain, but Canada, the chief purchaser of these, hesitates to lose the source of supply afforded by this country and pay higher prices in the bargain. She also asks Canada to reject our coal and buy Britain's product by increasing tariff on that article and giving Britain a 40 per cent preference."

Prune
Problem

An editorial in California Cultivator for August 6 says: "Wednesday, August 10, will mark the end of the sign-up drive for the control of this year's prune crop. Unless 85 per cent of the California prune tonnage is signed up under the Prune Industry Plan by that date no control of this season's crop will be possible and the same chaotic market condition will prevail this year that has wrecked prices for prune growers in previous seasons. With less than an 85 per cent control of the crop it would be impossible to effectively regulate distribution and carry on the necessary advertising campaign to stabilize prune prices. Even with 85 per cent of the tonnage signed up in the industry plan, the outside 15 per cent would be equally benefited without contributing in any way toward the

cost of its operation and this fact seems to be the stumbling block that is causing growers to hold back. There are probably less than five per cent of the prune growers in the State who do not honestly think that the plan will be a good thing for the industry or that do not believe it will do all that is claimed for it in the way of stabilizing the market and raising the price of prunes. The trouble, however, is that too many of them want to be in the 15 per cent that will benefit through its operation without having to contribute anything toward its cost. ..."

Science
and
Social
Economic
ics

An editorial in Nature (London) for July 23 says: "... The contrast between the comparative freedom with which scientific knowledge and development have influenced industrial development and their almost negligible influence in the control of national and international policies which so largely determine the development or stagnation of industry and society.... is startling, and the danger grows. It must not be imagined, however, that science or scientific research offers a ready made solution of all our present difficulties, or indeed that it is more than one factor in the solution of our national social and industrial problems. It is claimed, however, that in the modern State the problems of national life to an increasing extent involve scientific factors, and can not be handled aright without scientific knowledge.... As has often been stated in these columns we need an increasing number of administrators who count among their qualifications a first-hand experience of scientific technique, and a scientific outlook is as essential in national affairs as in industry, if the resources and contribution of science are to be utilized to full advantage. Recent experience indicates that this is likely to be an essential condition of progress. The comparative impotency of Parliament in the present industrial situation is largely due to its lack of inherent scientific and technical knowledge, as well as to the absence of such knowledge in those holding high administrative appointments in the civil service. No severer handicap has been imposed on Great Britain in the present crisis than the exclusion, often deliberate, of technical and scientific men of administrative ability from responsible administrative posts in industry or in Government service. Not until this defect is remedied in Parliament, as in government service and industries generally, can we expect to see not merely effective and scientific reorganization of our industries from the point of view of the nation as a whole, but also the initiation of the task of wise international cooperation in a spirit of unselfishness and world service...."

Vitamin
Report

The Lancet (London) for July 30 says: "In bringing out a new edition of its report on accessory food factors, the Medical Research Council is conferring a great benefit on the scientific, medical, and lay community. The present publication does not, indeed, appear as a new edition of the older one. It has a new and (to the public) a more attractive and

intelligible title 'Vitamins: a Survey of Present Knowledge.'... On turning to the new material in the volume, one finds that there are whole new sections on vitamin E and on pellagra, and a great deal of new material on the vitamin B complex; there are now 12 pages on Vitamins and Dental Tissues, and there were only $2\frac{1}{2}$ before. The various vitamins are dealt with briefly but representatively from every point of view--historical, chemical, physical, their distribution, the mode of testing for them, the deficiency diseases which develop in their absence, the diets on which these have occurred or are likely to occur, and the best method of treating them dietetically....The enormous strides in our knowledge of the variation in the nutritive value of milk, according to its mode of production, are emphasized and it is found possible to make a number of practical recommendations...."

Section 3

Department of

Agriculture

Science News Letter for August 6, in mentioning the Department of Agriculture's Yearbook of Agriculture, 1932, says: "Uncle Sam's annual review of farming in its multiplex aspects is devoted in part to statistics, living standards, census figures, land use, and farm credit discussions. Under the title 'What's New in Agriculture' there are about a hundred brief reports of research written by experts of the department. Farm mechanization has a section to itself. Secretary Hyde's annual report is also included."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 10.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 58 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 59 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 48 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 56 to 57¢; St. Louis 55¢ (Nom.); No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 52¢; Chicago 56¢; St. Louis 56 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 56 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 55¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 50 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 51 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 34 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 35 $\frac{5}{8}$ ¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 31¢; Chicago 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 31¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 31 to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 34¢; Chicago 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 32¢ to 33¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 35 to 36¢; Kansas City 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; Chicago 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢; St. Louis 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 19 to 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; St. Louis 18 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 17 $\frac{5}{8}$ to 18 $\frac{1}{8}$ ¢; Kansas City 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 21¢; Chicago 17 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 19¢; St. Louis 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ (Nom.);

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Chicago 30 to 36¢;
No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.02 1/2.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$7.50 to \$9.85; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$8.25; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.55 to \$4.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.60 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.25.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.15 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Missouri sacked Cobblers 75¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢ f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kansas. Maryland and Virginia Cobblers \$1.60-\$2.25 per stave barrel in the East. Massachusetts Japanese Set onions 60¢-65¢ per 50-pound sacks in Boston. Iowa Yellows 40¢-50¢ in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large, \$1-\$1.75 per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Elbertas 75¢-\$1.75 in the East. North and South Carolina and Virginia Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average brought \$135-\$265; 24-60 pounds Dixie Belles \$50-\$100 f.o.b. Macon, Georgia.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21¢; 91 score, 20½¢; 90 score, 19½¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh No.1 American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾¢; Single Daisies, 13½¢ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¾¢ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner-Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 22 to 25¢; Standards, 18 to 21¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 17½¢.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 16 points to 6.80¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.12¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 7.14¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 16 points to 7.14¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 36

Section 1

August 12, 1932.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACCEPTANCE .. SPEECH

President Hoover last night delivered an address at Washington accepting his renomination for the Presidency. According to the press, the speech was largely a recital of the circumstances of the economic depression and of the President's unyielding efforts for three years to head it off, refusing to give up when others despaired and when set back by a series of collapses abroad with their profound repercussions in this country. The report says: "This involved a discussion of the means the President took, first to break the shocks of widespread liquidation and then to start business recovery, and his struggle to prevent deviation from the established conservative American principles, his insistence on the preservation of the existing social system, his unfailing faith in democracy, his insistence on equality of opportunity and individual and local responsibility and opportunity and his political philosophy that the Government should merely aid existing agencies and institutions and be prepared to drop out when they recover their strength...."

In referring to agriculture, the President said: "With the collapse in world prices and depreciated currencies the farmer was never so dependent upon his tariff protection for recovery as he is at the present time. We shall hold to that. We have enacted many measures of emergency relief to agriculture. They are having effect. I shall keep them functioning until the strain is passed. The original purpose of the Farm Board was to strengthen the efforts of the farmer to establish his own farmer-owned, farmer-controlled marketing agencies. It has greatly succeeded in this purpose, even in these times of adversity. The departure of the Farm Board from its original purpose by making loans to farmers' cooperatives to preserve prices from panic served the emergency, but such action in normal times is absolutely destructive to the farmers' interests.

"We still have vast problems to serve in agriculture. No power on earth can restore prices except by restoration of general recovery and markets. Every measure we have taken looking to general recovery is of benefit to the farmer. There is no relief to the farmer by extending Government bureaucracy to control his production and thus curtail his liberties, nor by subsidies that bring only more bureaucracy and ultimate collapse. I shall oppose them. The most practical relief to the farmer today aside from the general economic recovery is a definite program of readjustment and co-ordination of national, State and local taxation which will relieve real property, especially the farms, from unfair burdens of taxation which the current readjustment in values has brought about. To that purpose I propose to devote myself...."

BUSINESS LEADER PARLEY

The Associated Press today says: "High administration leaders last night disclosed that President Hoover--in line with his acceptance speech statement that he was 'today organizing the private industrial and financial resources of the country' for a fresh drive--intended soon to call business men from all sections of the Nation to the White House...."

Section 2

Commodities An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for August 11
Credit says: "Is formal organization of a commodities credit corpora-
Corpora- tion a necessary part of the struggle for economic recovery? Is
tion such another remedial move required to justify and continue the
recent upturn in a number of the commodity markets? Much of the
current private and newspaper discussion of this embryonic project
appears to assume affirmative answers to the above questions...
But what, essentially, is the idea underlying the proposal that
the Reconstruction Finance Corporation bring about the creation
of a new agency to foster commodity buying? Simply that an ample
supply of bank credit be made available to those who require the
basic raw materials in the ordinary conduct of their businesses,
in order that credit ease may encourage them to buy now against
their requirements for some months to come. If adequate credit
facilities are, or are made, available through the established
banking channels, the proposed new semi-public corporation can
hardly be regarded as a necessity of reconstruction, even though
individual opinion may look upon such an undertaking as incident-
ally desirable. There is not much dissent over the low levels
at which most of the raw materials of industry are still selling,
or over the sound judgment of business men who proceed now to
cover their forward requirements as their respective circumstances
permit. But bankers are of two minds as to the practical useful-
ness of setting up one more credit agency; the function of which
would be chiefly to encourage the undertaking of operations
which, in any case, ought to be dictated by self-interest. In
one respect a specially constituted commodities credit agency
could perhaps be made somewhat more useful for the purpose in
mind than the usual commercial borrowing in bank. It could doubt-
less be given power to make loans for definitely longer periods
than banks can or care to lend. But the larger aspect of this
whole question of whether or not to set up a commodities loan
bureau is that idle funds are accumulating and pressing upon all
markets for useful employment. The main problem now is one of
the best means of directing and utilizing them. That fact must
be borne in mind in any consideration of specific proposals. If
the agency in question is created it will be because business
leaders and Reconstruction Finance Corporation heads agree that
it may serve a useful incidental purpose. If the idea is aban-
doned it will be because it appears to be unnecessary."

Cooperative An editorial in The Hoosier Farmer for August 1 says:
Grain "Nation-wide cooperative marketing system now provides an oppor-
Market- tunity to every wheat grower that was not available a few years
ing ago. In three years time it has developed into the largest
handler of wheat and other grains in the world. The Central
States Grain Association, Inc., in the offices of the Indiana
Farm Bureau at Indianapolis is a part of the system. It is af-
filiated with the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, Chicago,
a central sales agency for various state and regional cooperatives
throughout the United States. The volume of grain marketed

cooperatively during the three years of its existence has increased annually. The system has developed into a very successful and modern way of grain marketing. This nation-wide cooperative institution charters its own ships which go out from all American ports loaded with wheat to all the consuming countries in the world. It has its own representatives in all these countries. Large terminal elevators and grain handling facilities are owned and operated by the system throughout the United States. American agriculture thus enters the market places with its commodities and bargains with an effectiveness equal to that of any industrial group whose commodity they must buy and having, on equal terms, converted their commodities into terms of money with that money they will be able to buy in the exchange places an equivalent and honest exchange value for the things they have produced which is equality for American agriculture. This vast cooperative grain marketing system is accomplishing this purpose."

Egyptian
Flour
Duties

The Near East and India for July 21 says: "In response to an appeal from certain influential farmers the Egyptian Government has so increased the import duty on foreign flour that all weak flours will be almost excluded. This has been done not actually by raising the customs tariff, but by separating flour imports into two categories, under and above 12 per cent gluten content. Those having less than 12 per cent will pay double duty. This discrimination affects almost all Australian flour and a certain amount of Canadian and American, and means, in fact, that about 60 per cent of foreign flour would have to pay the colossal duty of 220 per cent ad valorem. The object of this attack is to allow local producers to sell their product in the local market, as there has been a glut of local wheat and prices have fallen considerably. In some ways this move might appear justified, were it not for the extremely poor quality of local flour, which, owing to poor methods of cultivation and extremely inefficient milling, is useless for the manufacture of European bread. Egypt is rapidly becoming a high tariff country, which, in view of the fact that she is dependent upon imports for almost all the necessities of life, is not a very sensible plan, for it must result--and has done so already--in a general increase in the cost of living. As wages are now very low, this tends to increase the general misery."

Home Loan
Banks

An editorial in The New York Times for August 11 says: "With the organization of the Home Loan Bank board, the last of the various relief plans urged upon Congress by the President has become a reality. The first task will be to establish from eight to twelve regional banks in different sections of the country. They are expected to be in operation within thirty days. During the debate in Congress over the law creating the new agency, chief emphasis was placed on the desirability of stimulating the building of homes and thereby contributing directly to the recovery of business. The law may have this effect. But the immediate problem with which it was intended to deal is the existing volume of indebtedness on homes already

built. It has been estimated that mortgages valued at \$15,000,000,000 are outstanding on residential property, with about \$8,000,000,000 of this great sum held by building and loan associations and the balance by banks, insurance companies and private investors. Renewal of mortgages is frequently impossible, even on good long-term risks, because the lending institutions have been placed in an extremely difficult position by the demands of their own depositors. Circumstances have compelled them to seek 'liquidity.' In this process, distressed owners of mortgaged homes have often witnessed foreclosure of their property and consequent loss of equities which may represent the savings of years. The purpose of the new system is to relieve pressure in those instances in which an extension of credit is warranted by the value of the property involved. The regional banks are authorized to make loans on sound collateral on residential properties valued at \$20,000 or less. Forty per cent of the appraised valuation may be advanced on mortgages of eight years or more, and 30 per cent on those of less than eight years. Funds to make these loans will come from capital to be subscribed by the insurance companies, banks, &c., which are eligible to membership in the system, and from the sale of debentures which the regional banks may issue to the extent of twelve times their capitalization....The first effect of the new agency will be to provide for the owners of urban homes a credit machinery comparable with that provided for farm property by the Federal Land Bank system. A second effect, corollary of the first, may well be to encourage new construction."

Toynbee at
Williams- town
A Williamstown, Mass., dispatch today says: "Pleas that the United States abandon its policy of isolation in world affairs were voiced at the Institute of Politics yesterday by speakers who declared that a tragic economic and financial situation called for constructive action by our Nation. Proclaimed as a successor to Great Britain as a world arbiter the United States was urged to meet the responsibility of giving shape and direction to world affairs....Dr. Arnold J. Toynbee, director of study in the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, at his round table on 'The Disintegration of the Modern World Order,' said that the advantageous position of the United States since 1918 was like that of Great Britain after the Napoleonic wars. 'British observers have been surprised that the United States has not been more active in stepping in to take over from Great Britain the role of being the money market and economic center of the world,' he declared. 'To us British it appears as if the American people had been rather shrinking since the war from a role which looks like their manifest destiny. As we see it, the reason for this American hesitation is that the idea of splendid isolation is ingrained in the American mind even more than it was in the British.' Dr. Toynbee felt that Great Britain had obviously lost her position as world arbiter. Before the war Great Britain took a constructive part in world affairs but the British

today were unable to adapt themselves to the American attitude, he said. It was an awkward situation and 'it would be easy if the United States took the lead in a rather commandeering way.' ..."

Wholesale Prices The Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor announces that the index number of wholesale prices for the week ending August 6 stands at 64.8, as compared with 64.7 for the week ending July 30. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series, weighted according to the importance of each article and based on the average price in 1926 as 100.0, shows that an increase of two-tenths of 1 per cent has taken place in the general average of all commodities for the week of August 6, when compared with the week ending on July 30.

Section 3

Department of Agriculture An editorial in the New York Herald Tribune for August 11 says: "While bankers were engaged this week in deliberating ways and means of helping the commodity markets, economic law and nature stepped in with a timely demonstration of just how such an objective could be most efficiently accomplished. For these are the two elements which are reflected in the Government's August 1 cotton crop report, a report that has already sent the price of that staple soaring 20 per cent. It was the misfortune of the cotton industry that last year, when all commodities were suffering from underconsumption, this country should produce a crop of more than 17,000,000 bales, giving a record end of the season carry-over of 13,250,000 bales. In view of this unprecedentedly adverse statistical situation the Department of Agriculture urged upon growers a sweeping curtailment of planting this year. The response to this plea, it turned out, was anything but enthusiastic, taking the form of a reduction of barely 10 per cent against the 30 or 40 per cent recommended by the Government...The market's response to the Government's crop estimate provides an interesting illustration of the old adage that a small, reasonably priced crop is better from the farmer's standpoint than a superabundant crop at low prices...."

Section 4

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products August 11.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 57 1/2 to 58 1/2¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 57 1/2 to 58 1/2¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 47 3/4 to 48 1/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 47 1/4 to 48¢; Chicago 55 3/4¢; St. Louis 54¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 55 1/2 (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 48 1/2¢; Chicago 55 1/2 to 56 1/4¢; St. Louis 55 to 55 1/4¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 55 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 48 3/4 to 52 3/4¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 49 3/4 to 52 3/4¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 33 3/4 to 34 3/4¢; No.2 mixed corn

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

Kansas City 30 to 31¢; Chicago 33 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 31 to 32¢; No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 33 to 34¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 35 to 36¢; Kansas City 32 to 32 1/2¢; St. Louis 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Chicago 19 to 19 1/4¢; St. Louis 18¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 17 3/4 to 18 1/4¢; Kansas City 18 1/2 to 21¢; Chicago 17 1/2 to 18 3/4¢; St. Louis 17 to 17 1/4¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 33 to 34¢; Chicago 31 to 38¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.01 1/2 to \$1.02 1/2.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.85; cows, good and choice, \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$5.25 to \$6.25; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4.10 to \$4.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.60 to \$4.90; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.90 to \$4.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.25 to \$6.25.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 21¢; 91 score, 20 1/2¢; 90 score, 19 1/2¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13 3/4¢; Single Daisies, 13 1/2 to 14¢; Young Americas, 13 3/4 to 14 1/4¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 23 to 26¢; Standards, 18 1/2 to 22¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 18¢.

New Jersey Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.15 sacked per 100 pounds in eastern cities with f.o.b. sales mostly 75¢ at Northern and Central Points. Kansas and Missouri sacked stock 60¢-65¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢ f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kansas. Massachusetts yellow onions 50¢-65¢ per 50-pound sack in New York City; Japanese Sets one car 50¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern Yellows 40¢-50¢ in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1-\$1.75 per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Elberta \$1-\$1.37 1/2 in the East with bushel baskets \$1 f.o.b. at Candor. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average, \$165-\$270 bulk per car in New York City; Dixie Belles 24-26 pounds \$35-\$75 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 34 points to 7.14¢, per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.39¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 32 points to 7.46¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 31 points to 7.45¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 37

Section 1

August 13, 1932.

COMMERCE CONCLAVE PLANNED

Business and industrial committees from each of the twelve Federal Reserve districts in the country are to be brought to Washington in the very near future to start in motion the administration's machinery for attacking the national depression, says the press today. The machinery was set up by various legislative acts of the last session of Congress. President Hoover stated yesterday that by Monday he would be prepared to announce the exact date upon which the business and industrial committees will be brought to Washington.

GIFFORD RESIGNS RELIEF POST

President Hoover yesterday accepted the resignation of Walter S. Gifford, director of the President's organization on unemployment relief, and said he would name a successor within the next few weeks. (Press, Aug. 13.)

R.F.C. HOLDS FARM CREDIT HEARINGS

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday began hearings to ascertain the wishes of the farm belt with respect to the system of agricultural credit corporations it is to establish under authorization of the emergency relief law, according to the press today. The report says: "The corporation is empowered to set up such corporations in any of the twelve Federal Land Bank districts where they may be deemed desirable, for the purpose of making loans to farmers and stockmen for the raising and marketing of livestock and for other agricultural purposes, including crop production...."

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

An Ottawa dispatch today reports: "Declaring that international action to raise wholesale prices was 'urgently necessary,' the British imperial economic conference committee on monetary and financial questions announced last night that the nations of the empire were willing to cooperate with other countries in any practical measures to bring about this end. Without recommending any specific scheme to boost price levels, the committee recommended action to insure low rates of interest and an abundance of short-term money..."

"The Canadian cabinet held a long meeting yesterday to study the Dominion's offer and Britain's counter offers in the negotiations looking toward a bilateral trade agreement. Among other things that Canada has requested is a preferential tariff in Britain of \$1.25 a barrel on empire apples and pears, 6 cents a bushel on Canadian wheat, 20 per cent on Canadian lumber, and an increased preference for Canadian fish...."

"It was declared that Canada is not unmindful of the value of trade with the United States and never will see the day when she is unprepared to meet genuine advances. Geography itself prohibits Canada from turning her back on the American market..."

Section 2

Butter Industry An editorial in The Daily Pantagraph (Bloomington, Ill.) for August 9 says: "Nearly every day recently the financial writers make note of some class of commodities which is showing upward price trends. Hogs, wheat, cotton and other agricultural products have lately exhibited hopeful signs of better returns for producers. Butter has joined the procession. An increase of a few cents may mean little to the individual dealer or consumer of butter, but in the aggregate the figures on butter prices are imposing. Based on the price of November storage, standard butter on the Chicago mercantile exchange and on estimated stocks of butter in storage, the value of butter stocks has gone up a total of four million dollars since June 30. This increase represents profits for firms which stored butter at the low prices of last fall or spring. But the increase of price will soon get down to the producer, who can consistently demand a better return. Butterfat is also showing upward trends in company with butter. The dairy interests of the country in general face a more cheerful situation."

Chick Hatcheries An editorial in The Rural New-Yorker for August 6 says: "The output of commercial hatcheries in June held up much better than in June a year ago. Reports from 335 plants which had not closed for the season out of a total of 635 firms reporting indicated an increase of 13.2 per cent in the number of eggs set in June and 22.6 per cent in the number of salable chicks hatched. Advance orders, however, continued to lag behind those of last year of corresponding date, the decrease on July 1 for July or later delivery amounting to 5 per cent. The accumulated change for the period of January to June, inclusive, this year, over the same months last year, is an increase of .9 per cent in the number of eggs set, an increase of 1.8 per cent in the number of salable chicks hatched, but a decrease of 6.1 per cent in advance orders calculated as of the first of each month. The increase in the production of baby chicks in June over a year earlier was due in part to an increase in the output of individual plants and in part to the operation of plants this June which were closed for the season in June of last year. Out of a total of 668 hatcheries reporting in June, 1931, only 38 per cent reported as being in operation, whereas this year out of a total of 635 plants reporting 58 per cent reported operation. Many hatcherymen report that late sales are holding up exceptionally well, and are fairly evenly distributed among farmers, commercial producers, and backyard flock owners. On the whole hatchings for the 1932 season have been later than those of a year ago, which in turn were later than the hatchings of 1930. Unless growing conditions are unusually favorable for maturing this year's crop, the 1932 pullets will probably come into egg production later than either those of 1931 or 1930. "

Florida's Products An editorial in The Progressive Farmer and Southern Ruralist for August says: "The fruit and truck growers of Florida during the shipping season 1931-32, all things considered, have had a pretty good year. With something better than 90 per cent of the figures already in for the past season, a little checking shows rather remarkable results. All told, more than \$68,000,000 worth of fruits and melons and other perishables, representing something like 115,000 carloads, is the answer to the past year's work. The incomparable sweet orange, grapefruit, and citrus in its various other forms still account for about one-half the carload volume shipped out of the State and something around one-half the total income. Even so, and as has been the case for many years, Florida is still a great vegetable State, and with a growing disposition on the part of producers to work together and improve packing and shipping facilities, she promises not only to remain so but to become still more the Nation's vegetable basket than she is today. In this connection we should point out that the figures presented do not take into consideration the State's livestock industry, the value of the general farm crops, the poultry industry, the vast lumber and naval stores industry...."

Recovery Hugh Bancroft, writing under the title "Prerequisites to Recovery" in Barron's for August 1, says: "'How much longer will the depression last?' Everybody is asking that question, and everybody wants the answer to be: 'The worst of the depression is behind us; from now on things should improve.'... There are four prerequisites to business recovery. To estimate accurately the length of the depression one must be able to foretell how much longer it will be before they are accomplished. These four things are: Wage Scales; Taxation; International Payments; Tariffs...."

Southern Farm Mortgages An editorial in Southern Agriculturist for August says: "We are talking entirely too much about what we have lost, and too little about what we have. Southern farmers are not bankrupt. The farms of the overwhelming majority of southern farmers are absolutely free from any sort of mortgage. According to the census of 1931, 403,203 southern farms carried some sort of mortgage. But 799,320 southern farms were mortgage free. Doubtless a very large number of the farmers whose farms are mortgaged are not seriously handicapped by the mortgages. In many cases, perhaps, the owner is within one or two or three payments of freedom. The mortgage represents progress when it means that a hard-working, thrifty farmer is paying for his farm on the installment plan, and we may be sure that many of these mortgages are of this nature. The total value of southern farms is \$10,670,614,051. The total amount of mortgaged indebtedness is \$651,020,200. This means that the mortgaged indebtedness of southern farms is only about six per cent of their value. The total value of the farms mortgaged is \$1,847,525,895. This means that the mortgaged farms are

carrying on an average of a mortgage of 35 per cent of the value of the farms. The value of the unmortgaged farms of the Southern States is \$8,823,088,156. This means that only a little more than one-fifth of the farm land of the South in value is under any sort of mortgage."

Southern Lumber Industry. Alex H. Stephens, advertising manager, Moore Dry Kiln Company, Jacksonville, Fla., writing under the title "Southern Lumber Industry Modernizes" in Manufacturers Record for August, says: "During the past six to twelve months many manufacturers have inaugurated programs of modernization which include installing new machinery, remodeling equipment, re-designing of layout and manufacturing and handling facilities, which enable them to produce a higher quality of lumber, and in many instances at a reduced cost. This matter of 'improving the quality' of its product has been the keystone of the whole project as the industry realizes now that a high standard of quality, uniformly maintained, is the best weapon with which to meet competition. The entire lumber industry of this country is more keenly interested in modernizing manufacturing facilities than ever before. It is significant that the chief aim of the industry now is not to devise ways and means of increasing production without regard to consumer demand, but to improve the quality of its product and at the same time lower its cost of production. The entire industry is manifesting a keen interest in research to develop new uses for lumber, in trade extension and the finding of new markets, in modern merchandising methods by which it can sell its product competitively, at a profit...."

Wool Market. The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for August 6 says: "Wool is stronger. Some of the largest mills, which for many weeks have been indifferent buyers, have come into the market in the last two or three days for much heavier commitments. Consequently dealers have stiffened on their prices, which are a quarter to a half cent higher in the grease for fine and half-blood qualities. Some houses are asking more, also, for medium wools. In the West, also, prices are higher and purchases have been made late this week which show a rise of 3 to 5 cents a pound, clean basis, over the low point of a few weeks ago. Most of the wool continues to come forward on consignment. Foreign markets generally are marking time, but are steady. The manufacturing position appears to be improved with reference to men's wear lines, and women's wear lines are still doing reasonably well. That manufacturers regard inventories of wool with more favor than for several years, however, is thought to be responsible in some degree for the heavier purchases of the last week."

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 38

Section 1

August 15, 1932.

BUSINESS CONFERENCE DATE SET

President Hoover yesterday called a national conference of the business and industrial committees of the twelve Federal Reserve districts to meet in Washington August 26, to map a co-ordinated nation-wide program of action against the economic depression, according to the press today.

The conference, which will be attended by leaders of industry and finance from all parts of the country, the President said, will make a canvass of the "means, methods, agencies and powers" available in the United States for a general advancement of the campaign for the restoration of normal economic conditions. The questions to be considered involve practically every phase of the business life of the Nation, the President said. They will include: Wider expansion of credit facilities for business and industry where consumption of goods is assured. Co-ordination and expansion of livestock and agricultural credit facilities. Co-ordination and expansion of financial facilities for the movement of commodities into consumption. Expansion of programs for railway improvements and the creation of an organization for the further spread of existing employment. Other questions which may be considered, the President added, are the protection of bondholders and mortgage renewals.

IOWA FARM "STRIKE"

An A.P. dispatch today from Le Mars, Iowa, ~~dispatch today~~ says: "Armed deputies rode produce trucks into this western Iowa town yesterday as the mid-West farm strike entered its second week. The strike, sponsored by Milo Reno, president of the Iowa Farmers'

Union, has met with its most popular support in this marketing center. All highways leading to the city are being picketed by the farmers bent upon boosting prices by withholding produce from the market. One dairyman was manhandled Thursday and a truckload of milk he was taking to market dumped out. Numerous other truckers have been halted and forced to return to the farms with their produce. President Reno termed the strike a success yesterday and issued a call to farmers' representatives in virtually all mid-Western States to attend a meeting in Des Moines today for the purpose of extending the 'selling holiday.'..."

THE OTTAWA CONFERENCE

An Ottawa dispatch today says: "Great Britain, offering Canada specific trade preferences at last in her imperial economic conference bargaining, has refused to jeopardize her Russian trade by placing either an embargo or a quota limit on Russian wheat, authoritative Canadian sources said last night. A preferential tariff of three pence (six cents) a bushel on wheat, two pence on copper and an increase from 10 to 20 per cent on lumber was included in the offer, according to this authority. Britain declined to offer preferences on dairy products or meats. As to dumping of Russian products, a sore spot with Canada, the British were said to have promised merely that, if Canada made a specific complaint of dumping in any instance, the complaint would be investigated...."

Section 2

Apple Men The revision of legislation affecting railroads and
Favor the further regulation of other forms of transportation were
Truck urged August 12 in resolutions adopted by the members of the In-
Regula- ternational Apple Association at the closing session of the an-
tion nual convention at New York, according to the press of August
13. The report says: "The action resulted from a discussion of
this phase of the fruit growing industry at a previous session,
in which J. L. Eysmans, vice president of the Pennsylvania Rail-
road; J. S. Crutchfield of Pittsburgh, representing the shippers,
and other members of the organizations participated. Yesterday,
J. J. Castellini, chairman of the committee which drew up the
resolutions dealing with transportation, and of which Mr.
Crutchfield was a member, presented recommendations not only for
the repeal of the recapture provision of the commerce act and
the rate-making basis established by the same legislation but
also urged greater restrictions for 'common and contract motor
truck carriers in interstate commerce,' as well as carriers on
water and by air. To permit the railroads to meet the competi-
tion of these other forms of transportation, the committee
recommended 'that tariffs be permitted to be made effective on
five days' notice, subject to the usual right of suspension.'..."

British London correspondence of The Journal of the American
Patent Medical Society for August 6 says: "In spite of all the ex-
Medicine posures of the 'patent medicine' fraud, it continues to flour-
Frauds ish. The Advertising Association maintains an 'Investigating
Department' which is supposed to prevent and detect fraudulent
and improper advertising, but glaring examples of this continue
not only in small and obscure but even in the most widely read
and the most influential journals. Only the few papers in
this country which do not print such advertisements will men-
tion the scandal at all. Many years ago the British Medical
Association published a book called 'Secret Remedies,' which
gave the analysis of all the well advertised nostrums, in the
hope that this would give a final blow to fraudulent claims.
Many of the proprietors were angry at first, but the more as-
tute turned this publication to account. In hundreds of markets
all over the country, eloquent and loud-voiced men extol the
merits of vaunted nostrums on the ground that they are in accord
with the prescription in "Secret Remedies," as guaranteed by
the British Medical Association."

Florida A Tampa dispatch to The Wall Street Journal of
Grape- August 13 says: "About one-half of the cost of an advertising
fruit campaign to increase consumer demand for Florida grapefruit,
Adver- oranges and tangerines has been definitely pledged by the
tising Florida Citrus Exchange. C. C. Commander, general manager,
said the pledge is conditional on the contribution of an equal
amount by other interests and upon participation of not less
than 80% of the total fruit volume in the State. While a spe-
cific outlay has not been fixed for the undertaking, Mr.
Commander stated that minimum likely will be \$100,000 each for

the Citrus Exchange and the Clearing House Association, with a suggested maximum of \$250,000 each, plus as much as 25% more from shippers and growers not affiliated with either body."

Ottawa
Confer-
ence

An Ottawa dispatch August 12 says: "The Imperial Economic Conference will end the major part of its work next Thursday with a closing plenary session at which it is hoped to publish the trading agreements that the nine British countries assembled at Ottawa may have made. None of these agreements has been reached yet. So far the only thing concluded is the report of the currency committee....It will call attention to the fact that reparations and war debts, as well as the monetary system, have been factors in the world's troubles. It calls for a metallic base for currency without specifying either gold or silver, but it means gold alone and turns that question over to the prospective world economic conference. A summary of the main points of the currency report follows: 1. It is desirable to raise the general level of wholesale prices. 2. The best plan is to raise gold prices which can be done only by international action. 3. The monetary factor was not alone responsible for falling prices. Political and other factors have had an important bearing on the matter. They have included reparations and war debts which are being dealt with elsewhere and do not come within the scope of the Ottawa conference. 4. The monetary policy of the British Commonwealth of Nations should be on sound lines toward raising price levels by low interest rates and a plentiful supply of short-term money. This should not take the form of financing public expenditure, but should be directed toward stimulating private industry and deviving confidence in business. 5. Effort should be made to stabilize exchange among the various empire countries. 6. The report proposes no machinery to do this but suggests cooperation of all units of the empire. 7. International cooperation should also be sought in bringing about the stability of exchange. 8. The stability of international exchange can best be obtained by maintaining a metallic base for currency. While some of the experts on the subcommittee expressed definite views that gold was the only sound basis for currency, the report unanimously adopted by the full committee refrains from expressing an opinion on this subject in view of the world conference to be held shortly...."

St. Lawrence

Waterway

An editorial in Barron's for August 8 says: "Debate over the St. Lawrence waterway has been opened and promises to be lively. Chicago is not quite clear where she stands. She sees in a vision great ocean liners at her docks, and that is fine. But she is troubled lest the St. Lawrence waterway interfere with her pet project, the Gulf waterway, and complains that the latter is not going to be allowed enough water from the lakes. The St. Lawrence treaty limits the diversion of water to 1,500 cubic second-feet for the Illinois waterway, and that does not seem to be enough. St. Louis does not seem to be pleased over the treaty for much the same reason. Detroit is enthusiastic and talks of a 'port authority' for the entire

Detroit River. Buffalo is opposed and is convinced that the waterway is economically no good. Milwaukee--and Wisconsin--is strong for the project. So is Minneapolis; so is Cleveland. Canada displays much the same diversity of view. Ontario is hotly eager for the project; Quebec as hotly opposed. Manitoba favors it, but Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Maritime Provinces are indifferent. The Premier of Quebec will lead the opposition to ratification and the Dominion Premier will defend the treaty. At present, opinion is that if the United States ratifies, Canada will ratify. An interesting feature of the Canadian position is that Ontario has little need of additional electric power and Quebec even less, and they see in the New York development the end of location by American industries in Canada...."

Taxation

An editorial in The Household Magazine for September says: "Taxes are going to be reduced, there is no doubt of it. The people have made up their minds definitely, and when this occurs--which is seldom enough--something is done....What will happen, therefore? There will be some reductions in the salaries of office-holders, but these will amount to comparatively little. Some money may be saved through increased efficiency, though I feel dubious about this. The chief thing that will happen will be the cutting out of certain public services and the reduction of others....If, however, taxes are to be substantially reduced, much more drastic economies will have to be put into effect in every unit of Government--nation, state, county, city, township, school district. As I have said time and again, our taxes are not the result of graft on the part of public officials, but are caused by extensive public services. Any of us who can remember back thirty to forty years know how little was given to us by governmental agencies as compared with what we get from these sources now. We had, for instance: No paved country roads. No paving whatever in the average town of ten thousand. Sidewalks built of planks or cinders. No inspection of food or drugs. No rural high schools at all, and no four-year high school in the average town. School only four or five months a year in many rural districts. No public playgrounds or swimming pools. No rural delivery of mail (prior to 1896). No inspection of theatrical or other entertainment. No grain inspection. Very little investigation of agriculture, and no study at all of farm marketing. No serious attempt to prevent the spread of typhoid fever. No public effort to reduce the hazards of childbirth. Inadequate hospitals outside large cities. No street lights except in the larger places. No public sewer systems outside good-sized cities. No Citizens' Military Training Camps and no military units in the average college or high school. Few fire or building regulations except in great cities. Practically no publicly supported study of home economics--none outside a few colleges.

"These matters occur to me as I think of conditions in my boyhood. Any reader can easily add a score of Government services...that we get now but did not get then. We are paying

for all these things, and when taxes are reduced some will be curtailed and others cut out altogether. The question is, What shall be reduced and what shall be cut out? Women on the whole are, I believe, most interested in the governmental activities having to do with food, health, and the care and education of children. They should watch closely all attempts in Congress, in state legislatures, in town councils, and in other legislative bodies, to weaken these activities...."

Section 3 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm Products

August 12.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 55 3/8 to 57 3/8¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 55 3/8 to 57 5/8¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 47 to 48 3/4¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 46 to 48¢; Chicago 55¢; St. Louis 53¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 54 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 47 to 49 1/2¢; Chicago 55¢; St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); No.1 W. Wh. Portland 54 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 45 7/8 to 49 7/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 46 7/8 to 49 7/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 3/8 to 34 3/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; Chicago 32 3/4 to 33 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/2 to 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; Chicago 32 3/4 to 33 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/2 to 32¢ (Nom.); No.2 white oats Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 1/2 to 34 1/2¢; Chicago 33 to 34¢; St. Louis 32 1/2¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 35 to 36¢; Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 32¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 18 1/2 to 19¢; St. Louis 18¢ (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 7/8 to 17 7/8¢; Kansas City 18 1/2 to 21¢; Chicago 17 1/4 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 17 to 17 1/4¢ (Nom.); Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 32 to 34¢; Chicago 31 to 39¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 99 3/4 to \$1.00 3/4.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.85; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.75; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice, \$5.25 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.75; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.60 to \$5; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50.

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; mostly 75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Kansas and Missouri sacked stock 60¢-65¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 50¢ f.o.b. Kaw Valley, Kansas. Massachusetts Yellow onions brought 60¢-80¢ per 50-pound sack in the East; one car 40¢-48¢ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern yellows 40¢-50¢ in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, 87½¢-\$1.75 per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Elbertas 75¢-\$1.50 in eastern cities. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 24-30 pounds average \$150-\$265 bulk per car in New York City; 24 pounds average, Dixie Belles \$35-\$50 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets declined 32 points to 6.82¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.33¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 7.15¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 31 points to 7.14¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20½¢; 91 score, 20¢; 90 score, 19¼¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 13¾¢; Single Daisies, 13½ to 14¢; Young Americas, 13¾ to 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 23 to 26¢; Standards, 18½ to 22¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 18¢.
(Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 39

Section 1

August 16, 1932.

IOWA FARMERS' "STRIKE"

An A.P. dispatch today from Des Moines says: "A farmers' strike, born in Iowa a week ago in seemingly mild protest against low prices for farm products, last night had effected an increasingly tightening blockade of the Sioux City terminal as its leaders considered its extension to other States. Picketing, boycott and threats were invoked by the farmers in northwest Iowa to advance the strike, which would withhold produce from markets until assured that production costs plus a fair profit will be realized by the growers. Stockyards in Sioux City, a major mart of the Middle West, received 3,500 animals, as compared to 6,500 a week ago and 8,500 last year on the corresponding date...."

MEAT CONSUMPTION

A Chicago dispatch today states that fifty representatives of the meat industry in Chicago and the Middle West met yesterday to consider scientific and technical problems and were informed that meat consumption in America was increasing. The Institution of Meat Packers announced that Americans ate 152,000,000 pounds more of pork and 13,000,000 more of lamb during the first six months of 1932 than they did in the same period last year. Use of beef dropped off slightly. The figures were for meat inspected by the Government."

GOVERNMENT-OWNED COFFEE

A Chicago dispatch August 14 says: "The release of 132,000,000 pounds of Government-owned coffee on September 1 will delay at least until the middle of October the threatened coffee famine, George S. Milnor, president of the Grain Stabilization Corporation, disclosed August 13. Incidentally, he observed that the Federal Government would make 'a very satisfactory profit on this coffee, which was received from Brazil in exchange for 25,000,000 bushels of the Farm Board surplus wheat and is now stored in a Brooklyn (N.Y.) warehouse....'"

BRITAIN-CANADA TARIFFS

An Ottawa dispatch today reports: "In order that commerce may be protected from violent price fluctuations, details of tariff agreements between the United Kingdom and the dominions represented at the British Imperial Economic Conference probably will be kept secret for some time, it developed yesterday. It was officially disclosed that Britain has not yet signed trade treaties of any kind with the dominions, but important differences standing in the way of an accord with Canada were understood to have been eliminated. The two nations virtually have arrived at an understanding which would include preference in Britain for Canadian farm products and reciprocal favors in Canada for British iron, steel and coal...."

Section 2

Back to Farm Movement An editorial in The Herald-Courier, Bristol, Va., August 10, says: "The Bureau of Agricultural Economics at Washington reports a net relative gain of 648,000 in rural population last year. The cities drew 1,472,000 from the farms, and the farms drew 1,679,000 from incorporated places. This was the first year in half a century that the rural population has gained on the urban, and of course the gain is due to the business depression. For many years people have been drifting from the country to the cities to find employment in business and industry; but business and industry have been languishing, not less than 10,000,000 people are out of work, and a great number have gone to the country or back to the country with the hope of making a living on the farm. Last year's gain in rural population, as the Louisville Courier-Journal says, 'falls far short of realizing the dreams of the "back-to-the-farm" advocates.' Perhaps it is just as well. Some twenty years ago there was apprehension in some quarters that the migration from rural districts to urban communities would grow to such proportions that there would not be enough people left on the farms to raise the food-stuffs the Nation needed. But the farmers have continued year after year to raise larger and larger surpluses of food crops for much of which there has been no market, and farm prices have been seriously depressed by the overproduction. It would be better for the agricultural industry and for the country if there were fewer people on the farms and more people gainfully employed in the cities to consume farm products."

Brazilian Conditions Brazilian Business for June says: "Brazil, at the present time, in comparison with the reported condition of other countries occupies a very interesting, if not unique, position. The opinion has been growing steadily among well informed observers of local conditions that as a country Brazil is in a reasonably sound condition and particularly so with respect to its internal economic organization and the position of the milreis within its borders. Undoubtedly when the history of the present time is studied, some very interesting economic factors will have been analyzed, and it is not beyond the realm of possibility that Brazil's capacity to withstand depression will rank very high among the nations of the world. Most countries at present are struggling with the problems of supporting large masses of population suffering from unemployment, and also have the further complication of the necessity of importing foodstuffs. In addition calamities on a large scale have afflicted highly populous areas, particularly in the Orient--and famine and drought are taking their accustomed toll of human lives. Brazil, it is true, in the North is confronting a serious situation due to drought, and suffering among a large number of communities is very great. Fortunately, however, this is confined to the sertao, and is located in an area which contributes very little to Brazil's economic welfare. While trade in the littoral areas, between the sertao and the sea,

may be affected and the resources of such communities taxes through the necessity of affording relief measures, at present the situation is geographically isolated from the productive areas of this great country. Many other factors now contributing to the World depression and common to so many nations, are practically non-existent here....Experience teaches that depressions pass and somehow or other economic cycles run their courses, regardless of interference, and that eventually commerce always readjusts itself. The extent to which nations will profit when this occurs depends in no small measure upon what steps are taken now, particularly with respect to the conservation of sources of wealth and production. These, as far as Brazil is concerned, are principally agricultural. Her problems are far simpler than those facing the highly industrialized countries, and herein lies one very distinct reason for feeling that Brazil, from a long term point of view has the structural capacity to emerge from this present depression."

Business A Chicago dispatch today says: "At no time in the last in Chicago two years have sentiment and actual buying of merchandise and other lines been so good as they were last week. There were 3,000 buyers of merchandise in Chicago, with around 2,000 or more salesmen and others who had come to get a line on business conditions. They were from the Pacific coast and the Southwest as well as from the Middle West and East. All were talking about the change for the better and expressed a belief that confidence had returned and that business was on the upgrade...."

Ottawa An Ottawa dispatch August 15 says: "With major agreements Confer- in the Imperial Economic Conference due to be reached next week, ence delegates estimated August 14 that only one-third of the Notes \$200,000,000 additional trade which Great Britain may expect from the Dominions could be diverted from the United States. Insisting that they not be quoted by name, the delegates said the figure, relatively small when compared with some named at the opening of the conference, depended largely on the possibility of restoring world buying power and the ability of the United Kingdom to regain old markets.

"The British, so far as is known, have not granted Canada anything like the extent of the preferences asked. They have been slow to supply details and under the tutelage of Lord Hailsham, British Secretary of State for War, have made no open move that they have not been forced into....It was granted there might be a half-dozen 'paper' agreements at least result from the conference. It seemed likely that Great Britain would effect bilateral trade treaties with Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand and that Canada would strike an accord with South Africa, New Zealand and Australia on the enlargement of existing most-favored-nation treaties. None is believed to entail new ideas as differentiated from expressions before the conference assembled and there was a general belief that they would take the

form of an agreement in principle with the details to be presented for popular reaction before being submitted to the respective Parliaments for consideration...."

Refinancing Measures An editorial in The Wall St. Journal for August 3 says: "Parallel with such emergency and necessarily artificial refinancing measures as loans of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, slight but significant indications of a resumption of normal financing through private channels have now begun to appear. Provision of not far from \$100,000,000 of funds for public utility enterprises within the past few days, even though portions of the sum are advanced on a temporary basis, to be refinanced later on, is at least powerfully suggestive that the much discussed 'restoration of confidence' is proceeding apace. One of the traditionally familiar late phases of a depression is the accumulation of idle capital released from trade and industry, its pressure upon the investment markets for employment and the consequent creation of a strong and active market, first for bonds and later for stocks. That the present depression has not yet, after roughly three years of its continuance, produced that foundation of recovery, must be attributed to the violence of the world-wide collapse of commodity prices and its destructive effect upon all the normal processes--and profits--of trade and upon all property values, to say nothing of its destruction of the will to accept any degree of risk, however slight. But it remains the natural consequences of depression in its later stages that capital shall accumulate and seek employment....The securities markets, of course, deal with the permanent capital of enterprise, which differs in nature from bank credits, the latter being the seasonal or otherwise temporary accommodation of business turnover. Both are necessary to ordinary activity in production and distribution. At the moment it is obviously more desirable that the capital markets be reopened to the refunding of old capital obligations than for the supply of new capital for additional plant investment. But it is essential to recovery that the capital markets resume their functioning. Any indications that they are tending or preparing to do so are bound to be extremely interesting at this time."

Wool Market The Commercial Bulletin (Boston) for August 13 says: "There is a distinctly stronger tone in the wool market, following a movement estimated at close to 50,000,000 pounds of wool of all grades and types over the last fortnight, including options which undoubtedly will be exercised. Wool merchants generally have marked prices up 3 to 5 cents a pound, clean basis, from the low point and the National Wool Marketing Corporation has virtually withdrawn its wool from the market by pricing about 5 cents above the general Street level. The manufacturing position obviously is much improved and some manufacturers evidently are expecting even greater improvement by the size of their purchases. Foreign markets are generally quiet, but are optimistic over the outlook."

Section 3

Department of
Agriculture

Henry A. Wallace, writing in Wallaces' Farmer for August 6, says: "At this time of year, I am convinced that the finest of all fruits is the tomato. It not only tastes exceedingly good, but I have the satisfaction when eating it of knowing that I am absorbing an abundance of nearly all the different kinds of vitamins. Unfortunately, I am having no luck whatever with my own tomato plants this year. Therefore, I have just read the news with unusual interest of a new early wilt-resistant variety of tomato brought out by the Department of Agriculture, known as Break o' Day. This variety is a cross of the Marvana and the Marglobe. It is a round, smooth, solid sort of medium size, with a sprawling plant habit like the Earliana. If any of the readers of this paper have grown Break o' Day this year, I wish they would report. Corn belt farmers should grow and can more tomatoes for their own use; in my opinion, the tomato is the most worth while of all our fruits and vegetables."

Section 4
MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm
Products

August 15.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 55 1/4 to 57 1/4¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 55 1/4 to 56 1/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 46 to 47¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 45 1/2 to 46¢; Chicago 53 3/4¢; St. Louis 54 1/2¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 54 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 45 1/2 to 49¢; St. Louis 54¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 55 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* Minneapolis 46 3/8 to 50 3/8¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 47 3/8 to 50 3/8¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 32 1/2 to 34 1/2¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 to 30 1/2¢; Chicago 32 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 to 31 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 to 30 3/4¢; St. Louis 31 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 to 33 1/2¢; Chicago 32 3/4 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/4¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33¢; St. Louis 31 3/4¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 17 3/4 to 18 1/2¢; St. Louis 17 3/4 to 18¢; (Nom.); No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 1/2 to 17 1/2¢; Kansas City 18 1/2 to 20 1/2¢; Chicago 16 1/2 to 17 3/4¢; St. Louis 16 1/2 to 16 3/4¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 32 to 34¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis 99 1/2 to \$1.00 1/2.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.75; cows, good and choice \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7 to \$8.50; vealers, good and choice \$6.50 to \$7.50; feeder and stocker cattle, steers, good and choice \$5.25 to

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.65; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.65 to \$5; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.65 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 65¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; few 75¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Minnesota sacked Early Ohios 70¢-75¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 43¢-50¢ f.o.b. Minneapolis. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.75-\$3.25 per barrel in city markets. Mississippi Nancy Halls \$1 per bushel crate in Chicago. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large sizes, \$1-\$1.75 per six-basket crate and bushel basket in terminal markets; North Carolina Elbertas 75¢-\$1.90 in city markets with f.o.b. sales 90¢-\$1 in Candor. Massachusetts yellow onions 60¢-70¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern yellows 60¢-75¢ in Chicago.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in the ten designated markets advanced 17 points to 7.13¢ per lb. On the corresponding day one year ago the price stood at 6.25¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 7.47¢, and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 7.42¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, 20¢; 91 score, 19½¢; 90 score, 18½¢.

Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 14¼¢; Single Daisies, 13¾¢ to 14¼¢; Young Americas, 14¼¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Special Packed, 23 to 26¢; Standards, 18½ to 22¢; Rehandled Receipts, 17 to 18¢. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)

DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. XLVI, No. 40

Section 1

August 17, 1932.

FARM OUTLOOK

A Chicago dispatch today says: "Twenty-eight stockholders of the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, gigantic farmer-owned and Government-sponsored grain cooperative, agreed yesterday that the agricultural outlook was improving and were informed that cooperative marketing was making rapid progress. Officers of the corporation announced that net earnings for the year ended May 31 were more than \$1,000,000, that memberships increased in nearly every section, and that the organization handled 148,000,000 bushels of grain--more than 20 per cent of the Nation's crop and 55,000,000 bushels more than in the previous year...."

IOWA FARM

"STRIKE"

A Sioux City dispatch today says: "No trucks carrying farm produce or livestock were allowed to enter this city yesterday by more than 1,000 farmers picketing the highways. The selling strike of the farmers was also reported to have had some effect at Des Moines, but the rest of the State in general is apparently untouched as yet by the strike....Milk distributors were bringing in sufficient supplies from other cities. The city dwellers were forced to rely upon their home gardens for vegetables. For the first time in several years large shipments of hogs were received by rail, ship-pers not attempting to ship them by truck.

"The executive committee of the Farmers' Holiday Association met at Des Moines and decided to extend the strike movement beyond the borders of the six States represented in the association. Officials said they had received telegrams of sympathy from farmers' groups in Montana, Ohio, Indiana, Colorado, Kansas and Oklahoma. Plans were made to send speakers to several of these States...."

LOUISIANA GETS

R.F.C. AID

Louisiana obtained a \$1,096,084 unemployment relief loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation yesterday, the first State to receive a loan not earmarked for use in certain localities. The corporation announced the loan was made on proof submitted by the delegation sent here that various parishes were in imperative need of aid. (Press, Aug. 17.)

BRITISH WAR LOAN

BOND CONVERSION

A London dispatch August 16 states that the government on August 15 revealed that the first, or "cash bonus," stage of the operation to convert 2,086,977,258 pounds worth of the 5 per cent war loan bonds to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent basis had resulted in 1,850,000,000 pounds (\$6,447,000,000 at current rates) being converted. This sum, equivalent to 88.6 per cent of the whole 5 per cent war loan, is that upon which a cash bonus of one pound per cent is being paid and carries the operation down to July 31.

GERMANS PULVERIZE

ATOMS

A Berlin dispatch today states that success in another great atom-smashing goal of science--the disintegration of masses of atoms--was announced yesterday by the German General Electric Company. The report says: "The Germans claim to have pulverized atoms by the millions instead of the few hit-and-miss smashes achieved by previous scientific methods...."

Section 2

America
Warns
Canada

An Ottawa dispatch August 16 says: "Representatives of United States business interests operating in Canada have warned the Canadians that fully half of the more than one thousand American branch plants in the Dominion will leave Canada if the reported recommendation of the Empire Content Committee of the Imperial Economic Conference is adopted and put into effect. The recommendation concerns the raising of the empire quota of material and labor on commodities produced in empire States as a qualification for imperial preference. Under the reported recommendation, the empire content quota would be raised to 75 per cent. The proposed increase would be gradual, the scale reported to have been recommended providing for an increase to 60 per cent above the present quota immediately, to 66 2/3 next year, and to 75 per cent in 1934. The present quotas range from 25 per cent in the United Kingdom to 50 per cent in Canada and 75 per cent on some commodities in other dominions. The proposal is to make the quota uniform throughout the empire....From reliable sources it was learned August 15 that United States business interests have openly told the Canadians that the adoption of the plan would not only mean that fully 500 of the United States plants would leave Canada, but that the measure would kill all prospects for extension of such branch plants in the Dominion...."

Barter

The Paris bureau of The Wall Street Journal of August 15 says: "From the lead given by the United States Government which exchanged 25,000,000 bushels of wheat for 105,000 sacks of Brazilian coffee early last year, trade by barter is developing rapidly throughout the world. Organizations are springing up throughout the continent of Europe to negotiate direct exchange of goods, in almost every instance with the approval of their governments. Denmark, the largest country to join the barter ranks, is endeavoring to exchange cattle for agricultural implements from the German factory of Krupp. Germany recently bartered 200,000 tons of coal for Brazilian coffee, this being the biggest barter deal so far recorded. Egypt, cradle of the ancient system of barter, is in negotiation with Germany to exchange \$1,500,000 of cotton for artificial fertilizers. The Spanish government has charged Banco Exterior de Espana to deal with the furthering of plans for direct exchange of commodities between nations. An exchange of railroad material for Argentine wheat is in prospect. Under a new trade agreement, Russia and Germany aspire to exchange grain, petroleum, flax and furs against machinery for electrical and other industrial works. A similar agreement is foreshadowed between France and Russia, a group of French manufacturers having entered into negotiations with the Soviet to take raw material in payment for French manufactures. British coal mines, not to be outdone by their German competitors, now signify their intention of getting into the field of barter. It is anticipated that an exchange of Welsh anthracite will be made for Canadian grain. It is

also hoped that Brazil, which owes South Wales some \$5,000,000 for past deliveries of coal, will agree to make some effort to pay its liabilities in the form of goods. A Newcastle coal exporting firm has agreed to supply the Finnish State Railways with 38,000 tons of locomotive coal in return for timber to be used as pit props. German coal for Argentine meat, agricultural and mineral products from Turkey in return for Russian textile machinery, Czechoslovakian sugar in exchange for cotton, these are among the other deals of which the European press makes mention."

Commodity
Prices

The index number of wholesale commodity prices as computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor shows a marked increase from June, 1932, to July, 1932. This index number, which includes 784 commodities or price series weighted according to the importance of each articles, and based on the average prices for the year 1926 as 100.0, averaged 64.5 for July as compared with 63.9 for June showing an advance of nearly 1 per cent between the two months. When compared with July, 1931, with an index number of 72.0 a decrease of approximately 10 1/2 per cent has been recorded in the twelve months. The farm products group made the greatest gains, advancing more than 4 3/4 per cent in the month period. Increases were recorded in the average prices of corn, rye, cows, steers, hogs, sheep, poultry, cotton, eggs, lemons, and potatoes in Boston and New York. Decreases in the average prices of barley, oats, wheat, calves, dried beans, fresh apples, oranges, peanuts, seeds, leaf tobacco, onions, potatoes in Chicago and Portland, and wool, were shown for July. Among foods price increases were reported for butter, cheese, bananas, fresh and cured beef, lamb, mutton, fresh and cured pork, veal, beverages, copra, lard, raw and granulated sugar, edible tallow, tea, and vegetable oils. On the other hand, evaporated milk, rolled oats, rye and wheat flour, corn meal, rice, canned fruits, and dressed poultry averaged lower than in the month before. The group as a whole increased more than 3 1/2 per cent in July when compared with June. The hides and leather products group decreased slightly more than 3 per cent during the month. Decreases in boots and shoes and other leather products offsetting advances in hides and skins and leather. Textile products as a whole decreased 2 1/4 per cent from June to July, due to marked declines for cotton goods, knit goods, silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products. The subgroup of clothing declined slightly. In the group of fuel and lighting materials increases in the prices of gas, and petroleum products more than offset decreases in the prices of anthracite coal, bituminous coal, and coke. As a whole the group showed a net advance of 1 per cent over the June level. Drugs and pharmaceuticals, fertilizer materials, and mixed fertilizers showed recessions during July. Chemicals advanced slightly between June and July, causing the group as a whole to show practically no change between the two months. The group of miscellaneous

commodities increased less than 1/4 of 1 per cent between June and July, advancing prices of cattle feed, crude rubber, and automobile tires and tubes more than counterbalanced decreases in paper and pulp and other miscellaneous commodities. Between June and July price increases took place in 146 instances, decreases in 227 instances, while in 411 instances no change in price occurred.

Employment Real weekly earnings in manufacturing industries have
Figures declined 27.3 per cent between June, 1929, and June, 1932. The
 cost of living has declined 22.3 per cent in the same period.
 Employment this June was 42.8 per cent below that of June, 1929,
 in 25 representative industries. These facts on the depression's
 effect on employment were made available at New York, August 16,
 by the National Industrial Conference Board. "The purchasing
 power of the average weekly pay envelope in manufacturing indus-
 try has declined 27.3 per cent in the three years between June,
 1929, and June, 1932," the board's report said. (Press, Aug. 16.)

Section 3

Department
of Agri- The Journal of the American Medical Association for
culture August 13 reviews at length the "B. and M." case recently won
 by the Government. The article says: "The lay public, and even
 a large part of the medical profession, has little idea of the
 terrific odds against which Federal officials have to work in
 order to protect the public against fraudulent nostrums. Follow-
 ing the Johnson case of some years ago, the United States Su-
 preme Court decided in a divided opinion that the statement in
 the original Food and Drugs Act to the effect that 'any medicine
 which bore on its label a statement which was 'false or mis-
 leading in any particular' really meant statements which were
 false or misleading in certain particulars, namely, only those
 relating to composition and origin and not those relating to
 therapeutic effects. This blow to the law resulted in a special
 message being submitted to Congress by the President, urging an
 amendment to the law that would specifically cover false claims
 for curative effects. The Sherley Amendment was the result.
 This amendment, in its original form, declared, in effect, that
 a 'patent medicine' for which 'false or misleading' therapeutic
 claims were made would be deemed misbranded. Due, however, to
 the power of the 'patent medicine' interests, this phrase was
 changed before the bill was passed to read 'false and fraudulent.'
 As a result, Federal officials, in order successfully to prose-
 cute 'patent medicine' quacks, have to prove not only that the
 therapeutic claims are false, but also that the manufacturer,
 in making such claims, has been guilty of intentional fraud.
 Only those who are familiar with court procedure can have any
 idea of the difficulties besetting the Federal officials in their

efforts to prove to the satisfaction of a lay jury that the exploiter of a 'patent medicine' had not only lied about his product, but knew that he had lied!...The department of the Government which is intrusted with the difficult duty of protecting the public from adulterated or misbranded drug products deserves great credit for the thorough and exhaustive way in which it prepared its prosecution of this case. The case itself was a crucial one in the history of the Food and Drugs Act. Upon the decision largely hinged the continued enforcement of the Sherley Amendment. No doubt the forces of evil in the proprietary medicine field have followed the B. & M. case with an interest that has been more than academic. Especial credit in the work of preparing the voluminous evidence is due to Drs. F. J. Cullen and C. E. Holton and George P. Larrick, all of the Food and Drug Administration, and to Messrs. J. F. Moore and J. B. O'Donnell of the Solicitor's office. Of course, back of all of this work lay the untiring efforts of W. G. Campbell, Director of Regulatory Work of the United States Department of Agriculture...."

Section 4 MARKET QUOTATIONS

Farm August 16.--Grain: No.1 dark northern spring* Minneapolis 54 3/4 to 56 3/4¢; No.1 northern spring* Minneapolis 54 3/4 to 55 3/4¢; No.1 hard winter* Kansas City 47 1/4 to 47 1/2¢; No.2 hard winter* Kansas City 46 1/4 to 46 3/4¢; Chicago 54¢; St. Louis 52 1/4¢; No.1 S.R. Winter St. Louis 54¢ (Nom.); No.2 S.R. Winter Kansas City 46 1/2 to 49¢; Chicago 54 1/4 to 54 3/4¢; St. Louis 53 3/4¢; No.1 W. Wh. Portland 53 1/2¢; No.2 Am. Dur.* 45 1/4 to 49 1/4¢; No.1 Durum (Duluth) 46 1/4 to 49 1/4¢; No.2 rye Minneapolis 31 7/8 to 33 7/8¢; No.2 mixed corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31¢; Chicago 33¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 white corn Kansas City 30 1/2 to 31¢; St. Louis 32 to 32 1/2¢ (Nom.); No.2 yellow corn Kansas City 33 1/2 to 34¢; Chicago 33 1/4 to 33 1/2¢; St. Louis 32 1/2 to 33¢; No.3 yellow corn Minneapolis 34 to 35¢; Kansas City 32 1/2 to 33¢; St. Louis 32 1/4¢; No.2 white oats Chicago 18 to 18 1/4¢; St. Louis 17 1/2¢; No.3 white oats Minneapolis 16 3/8 to 16 7/8¢; Kansas City 18 1/2 to 20 1/2¢ (Nom.); Chicago 16 3/4 to 17 1/2¢; St. Louis 16 3/4¢; Special No.2 barley Minneapolis 32 to 34¢; Chicago 28 to 37¢; No.1 flaxseed Minneapolis \$1.00 1/2 to \$1.01 1/2.

Livestock: Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers (1100-1500 lbs.) good and choice \$8 to \$9.85; cows, good and choice, \$3.50 to \$5.50; heifers (550-850 lbs.) good and choice \$7.25 to \$8.75; vealers, good and choice \$6.75 to \$8; feeder and stocker cattle; steers, good and choice \$5.25 to \$6.75; heavy weight hogs (250-350 lbs.) good and choice \$4 to \$4.60; light lights (140-160 lbs.) good and choice \$4.50 to

*Prices basis ordinary protein.

\$4.85; slaughter pigs (100-130 lbs.) good and choice \$3.85 to \$4.50 (soft or oily hogs and roasting pigs excluded from above quotations). Slaughter sheep and lambs: Lambs, good and choice (90 lbs. down) \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 score, $19\frac{1}{2}\phi$; 91 score, 19ϕ ; 90 score, $18\frac{1}{2}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Single Daisies, $13\frac{3}{4}$ to $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$; Young American, $14\frac{1}{4}\phi$.

Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York were (Urner Barry Company quotations): Special Packed, 22 to 25ϕ ; Standards, $18\frac{1}{2}$ to 21ϕ ; Rehanded Receipts, 17 to $17\frac{3}{4}\phi$.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points to 7.20ϕ per pound. On the same day one year ago the price was 6.09ϕ . October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 7.53ϕ , and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 7.51ϕ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75ϕ - $\$1.15$ per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 75ϕ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Long Island sacked Cobblers 85ϕ - $\$1$ in New York. Minnesota sacked Early Ohios 70ϕ - $72\frac{1}{2}\phi$ carlot sales in Chicago; 45ϕ - 50ϕ f.o.b. Minneapolis. Georgia Elberta peaches, medium to large, $\$1$ - $\$2$ per six-basket crate in terminal markets. North Carolina Elbertas $\$1$ - $\$1.75$ in the East with bushel baskets $\$1$ - $\$1.15$ f.o.b. at Candor. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes $\$1.75$ - $\$3$ per barrel in city markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90ϕ - $\$1$ per bushel hamper in Chicago. Massachusetts yellow onions 60ϕ - 70ϕ per 50-pound sack in the East; Japanese Sets 42ϕ - 44ϕ f.o.b. Connecticut Valley points. Midwestern yellows 40ϕ - 60ϕ in the Middle West. (Prepared by Bu. of Agr. Econ.)
